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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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28 JULY 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO SESSION SUMMARIZED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] has discussed the question of the work performed by the party organization and the leadership of the KAZ Production Association to improve the quality of the motor vehicles being produced, in conformity with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that the manufacture of parts and units, and the assembly of the motor vehicles in the association were frequently carried out with violations of the requirements stated in the standards, specifications, and documentation, and violations of the established technological processes, as a result of which during recent years there have been more frequent instances of receipt of claims and complaints from the customers.

The critical comments directed at the Kutaisi Motor-Vehicle Builders at the 27th CPSU Congress have been recognized as being correct. The buro of the Central Committee has deemed to be unsatisfactory the work being carried out by the leadership and the party committee, and by the production and technological services of the association, to create the conditions guaranteeing the stable production of high-quality motor vehicles. Comprehensive measures to improve the quality of the output being produced have been planned.

The buro considered the question of the rate of the economic experiment being conducted at the Batumi Industrial-Trade Footwear Company to expand the rights and economic independence of the enterprise and to increase its responsibility for the final results of the work. As a result of the insufficient attention paid to the carrying out of the experiment on the part of certain party, Soviet, and economic agencies, in 1985 and the first quarter of 1986 the indicators of the company's economic activity worsened, and the idea that had been incorporated in the experiment failed to find its embodiment.

The buro of the GCP Central Committee has deemed the work of the GSSR Ministry of Light Industry, the party's Adzhar Oblast Committee and the Batumi City Committee, and the Adzhar ASSR Council of Ministers in this direction to be unsatisfactory. Measures have been defined to bring to the logical end the experiment at the Batumi Industrial-Trade Footwear Company.

The buro of the GCP Central Committee discussed the question of the work of the Music and Choreography Society in providing the esthetic indoctrination of the workers in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress and deemed it to be unsatisfactory. Chairman of the society presidium and CPSU member, Comrade O. Gordeli was given a strict reprimand for the inadmissibility of the leadership style and methods that had become firmly established. He was made personally responsible for a fundamental reorganization of the work and the elimination of serious shortcomings in the activity of the society. The text of the decree that was adopted with regard to this question will be published.

A joint decree of the GCP Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers was adopted. The decree deals with the rendering of sponsorship assistance by the republic's ministries and departments in the construction of projects in Vologda Oblast in 1986-1990.

The session of the buro of the GCP Central Committee also considered certain other questions pertaining to the republic's national-economic and social-political life.

Economic Problems Discussed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Specific Demand, General Responsibility"]

[Text] The reinforcement in party organizations and in every labor collective of the atmosphere that was created by the 27th CPSU Congress, an atmosphere of complete adherence to party principles, of criticism and self-criticism and high demandingness toward the cadres for the job assigned to them and for the prompt locating and elimination of any shortcomings and omissions -- that is what constituted the main topic of the statements made by the participants in the expanded session of the buro of the GCP Central Committee. That session discussed the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of GSSR during the first quarter of 1986 and set down the tasks for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the first half-year.

A report was given by Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of GSSR Gosplan, Z. A. Chkheidze; and informational reports were given by Deputy Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers O. V. Melkadze, First Deputy Chairman of GSSR State Agro-industrial Committee G. D. Mgeladze, and First Deputy Chief of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad Z. D. Papava. The work

involved in overcoming the shortcomings was reported by secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees, and administrators of ministries and departments.

Comrades G. A. Andronikashvili, G. A. Anchabadze, O. G. Vardzelashvili, B. V. Nikolskiy, and O. Ye. Cherkeziya spoke at the expanded session.

The results of the session were summed up by First Secretary of the GCP Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili.

It was noted that in the first quarter, definite shifts had occurred in the republic's national economy. The plan for production of commercial output was fulfilled by 102.5 percent; and plan for sales, by 103.2 percent. Output valued at 62 million rubles was produced in excess of plan; and output valued at 7.7 million rubles were sold in excess of plan. Labor productivity increased by 3.4 percent. The above-plan saving as a result of a reduction in production costs came to 6.4 million rubles.

Positive results have also occurred in the agro-industrial complex. Operations that have been proceeding ahead of plan are the sowing of spring crops and various perennial plantings, and there has been an increase, as compared with the corresponding period last year, in the number of head of all species of livestock and poultry.

After evaluating what has been achieved, the expanded session of the buro of the GCP Central Committee sharpened attention to the shortcomings and omissions, bottlenecks, and disproportions that today are typical of many of the ministries and major enterprises. Forty-five industrial enterprises failed to cope with the fulfillment of the production plan, and 75, with the fulfillment of the sales plan. An especially unsatisfactory condition has been created at the enterprises of the ministries of light and local industry, which underproduced output valued, respectively, at 2.3 and 1.9 million rubles. The associations that have been chronically lagging behind include, once again, the Azot and Khimvolokno production associations in Rustavi, and the Stankostroitel association in Tbilisi. The following associations and enterprises worsened their technical-economic indicators and undershipped output valued at millions of rubles: the Gruzrubprom Production Association; the Petroleum Refinery and Electrical Engineering Plant in Batumi; the Tbilisi Cutting-Tool Plant; the Kutaisi Motor Vehicles Plant; and other enterprises. There is a serious situation with regard to the work of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, which not too long ago was among the advanced enterprises. In the first quarter, that plant failed to deliver output with a total value of more than 1.5 million rubles.

The improvement of socialist production relations and the system of administration and management methods, and the reinforcement of planning, financial, and labor discipline, and primarily, shipment discipline, is not a goal in itself. It is necessary to do much to achieve a fundamental change for the better not only in industry, but also in transport, in capital construction, and in trade, the session participants pointed out. The party's 27th Congress has provided specific and comprehensive long-range plans. It is now a matter of implementing them without any delays.

However, the speakers said in their statements, not all the administrative party and economic workers have been reorganizing their way of thinking in conformity with the new requirements, the requirements of acceleration. One still observes a large amount of stagnation with regard to questions of scientific-technical progress and the improvement of the quality of output. One still observes instances of figure-juggling, and occasionally one still senses people's desire to return to the shameful practice of adjusting the plans downward. It is necessary to have a decisive reorganization in the trade system, especially in the Tbilisi Administration, where there are a large number of unresolved questions, but the leadership, despite repeated instructions, have been making no attempt to satisfy the public's demands. In a few places, instead of searching for reserves and improving the work, people prefer a calm life or they approach the job with the previous yardsticks. This kind of position has always been intolerable, but under the present-day conditions it is even more so.

It is necessary to take decisive steps to eliminate formalism and bureaucratic methods, paper-shuffling, and indifference, and to discontinue the attempts to "simulate reorganization," the speakers at the session pointed out. Any gap between what has been said and what has been done harms the authority of our policy. It is important for every Communist, in the sector that has been assigned to him, to operate knowledgeably, with the utmost efforts. Because society incurs large costs from the fact that certain Communists, and especially responsible party workers and administrators, behave unworthily, commit shameful deeds, and discredit the honor of the party member. The demand must be specific, and the responsibility must be general. The criticism should not be directed at "hounding" those who have already been punished, but, rather, that criticism should be made on a daily basis, should be constructive, should be dictated by social interests, and should be effective.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VARDOSANIDZE RELEASED FROM DUTY AFTER GEORGIAN BURO MEETS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed Item: "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP], at its latest regular session, discussed the question of the work performed by the leadership and the party organizations of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad in selecting, assigning, and indoctrinating cadres, in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress. The buro of the Central Committee noted that, for having committed serious violations in the work with cadres, the chief of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad, CPSU member, Comrade L. Vardosanidze deserves strict punishment. However, taking into consideration his admission of his errors, it has been decided to limit the action to a discussion of the question and the satisfying of Comrade L. Vardosanidze's request that he be released from his job for reasons of retirement. For lack of the proper adherence to principles and for lack of demandingness in their work, the deputy chief of the railroad, CPSU member, Comrade R. Bugianishvili and chairman of Dorprofsozh [Railroad Workers Trade Union], CPSU member, Comrade A. Gobianidze have been given reprimands.

The question of the party responsibility of other administrators of the railroad has been transferred for consideration to the GCP Leninskiy Rayon Committee in the city of Tbilisi.

The text of the decree that was adopted with regard to this question will be published.

The buro of the GCP Central Committee considered the question of the responsibility of former First Secretary of the party's Tianetskiy Rayon Committee, Sh. Kistauri, for incidents in the rayon of the crudest violations of party and state discipline and the principles governing the selection and assignment of cadres, and gave a strict, well-principled evaluation of this. It was noted that such incidents became possible as a result of the relaxation of guidance and supervision by the party's rayon committee and the rayon executive committee, and the atmosphere of complacency and permissiveness that had developed in the rayon. All this contributed to thefts and squanderings of socialist property and to illegal actions and abuses.

For having had serious shortcomings in his work and for crude violations in the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of cadres, for having padded the figures in reporting on the procurement of dogrose, and having abetted schemers and "smooth operators," the buro of the GCP Central Committee expelled former First Secretary of the party's Tianetskiy Rayon Committee, Sh. Kistauri, from the CPSU ranks and deemed it undesirable for him to remain in his currently occupied position as director of Gruzgiprobyt Institute. The Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet is considering the question of recalling Sh. Kistauri as a deputy to the GSSR Supreme Soviet.

Simultaneously, measures were planned to render the party's rayon committee with specific assistance in raising the level of party guidance of the rayon's social and economic development and the improvement of the moral and political climate.

The secretariat of the GCP Central Committee considered the question of the reaction to the critical statements made by the central mass information media in 1985. The Central Committee has required the GCP oblast, city, and rayon committees and the republic's party organizations to strive for a well-principled and efficient approach to the critical statements made in the press, television, and radio, in strict conformity with the instructions in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning incidents of crude attempts to administer by fiat and incidents of suppression of criticism with respect the editorial offices of VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT newspapers. It has been recommended to the party committees that they bring to strict party responsibility those persons who have taken an arrogant, non-party attitude to the justified criticism, who have refused to make any efficient reaction to it, and who failed to take any exhaustive steps to eradicate the shortcomings and violations.

Measures have been planned for the further improvement of the system of monitoring the reaction to critical statements by the central mass information media.

The sessions of the buro and secretariat of the GCP Central Committee also discussed certain other questions of the republic's economic, cultural, and social-political life.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI SPEECH AT BURO SESSION ON FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Apr 86 p 3

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "The High Force of Law"

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress has required everywhere and in everything the consistent carrying out of the principles of social justice. This work is linked in the most direct manner with the eradication of all kinds of violations of socialist legality. Consequently, it is necessary in new way, from positions of high demandingness, to approach the questions of the further reinforcement of discipline and of law and order, and questions of intensifying the fight against undesirable phenomena, viewing them on the level of the most important political tasks. That idea was emphasized at the expanded session of the buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP], which summed up the results of the fight against crime during the first quarter of 1986.

Administrators of the republic's party, soviet, and law-enforcement agencies, and representatives of the mass information media, were invited to the expanded session of the buro.

The following persons made statements at the session: GSSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs T. V. Sidamonidze; GSSR Deputy Procurator R. N. Giligashvili; GSSR Military Commissar L. L. Sharashednidze; Second Secretary of the party's Abkhaz Oblast Committee, O. G. Zukhbaya; Deputy Chief of the UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs], Tbilisi City Executive Committee, R. L. Gventsadze; Chairman of GSSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting], A. R. Saneblidze; chief of the Georgian Administration of Internal Affairs in Transport, R. S. Tushurashvili; First Secretary of the party's Makhardzevskiy Rayon Committee, T. V. Kunchuliya; Taslkskiy Rayon procurator, F. S. Chitlov; chief of the Rustavi GOVD [City Department of Internal Affairs], B. P. Rukhadze; and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol, V. G. Lordkipanidze.

The results of the session were summed up by First Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili. He said:

In the Political Report to the 27th Party Congress, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev especially noted that the people in any populated place must constantly sense the country's concern for their tranquility and inviolability, and they must be assured that not a single violator of the law will escape his well-deserved punishment. That is the task and duty primarily of our administrative agencies, and, naturally, the party agencies.

It must be said, Comrade Patiashvili went on to say, that since the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, when, throughout the country, there was an intensification of the fight for the reinforcement of discipline and order and for the improvement of the situation in all spheres of life, one can already detect noticeable changes in the activity of many of our republic's party, soviet, and administrative agencies. One has begun to observe greater adherence to principles, more consistency, and a more uncompromising attitude. There has been an increase in the demands on people, regardless of the positions they hold and their public position. But simultaneously there have also been increased requirements on the law-enforcement services themselves. Consequently, the turning point in the operating style and methods and in the psychology and mental processes of the cadres, the need for which turning point we have recently been mentioning frequently as applicable to other spheres, is no less important for the workers in our administrative agencies. It is necessary to increase their role and their responsibility to the nation, to put the interests of the nation and our laws higher than anything else, and never to retreat from them.

I shall state outright that we will not be able to achieve a rapid reorganization of the economy or social relations, or to achieve the necessary acceleration if we do not introduce exemplary order everywhere, if every worker and citizen does not sense the high force of the law, the entire responsibility for observing it. This is a very important condition for the qualitative reorganization of our society.

That is why the evaluation of the work that has been done cannot a simple one today. The comrades themselves are well aware of this. The tasks become more complicated with every passing day, and therefore any manifestations of inertia, of customary evaluations and stereotypes, become especially intolerable.

It is gratifying that we have sensed the search for new, nonstereotypic approaches, the striving for specific mental processes and specific actions. One cannot fail to note the definite changes for the better, primarily those shifts which are linked with the active measures taken by the agencies of the procurator's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to expose flagrant bribe-takers and "smooth operators," thieves and crooks, drug pushers, etc. These steps have received a broad response from the public, and its complete support.

We of course cannot say that the fight against bribery, thefts, speculation, nonlabor income, and malfeasance is being waged by us everywhere with the consistency and purposefulness that the party requires today. However, one can observe a definite increase in that fight. And we view that increase not only in the increase in the statistics pertaining to the number of confirmed instances of thefts of socialist property in large-scale and especially large-scale amounts, bribery, and speculation, but also in the consistency and depth with which the picture of the abuses in a particular sphere is reconstructed. The comrades have been getting to the organizers of the thefts, and have not been stopping half-way. This also is of fundamental importance and serves as a good support for the party agencies and the public as a whole.

We have repeatedly demanded the introduction of the proper order at kolkhoz markets, but we have never been able to achieve any noticeable changes. Today, when an investigation is under way in the case of the arrested former chief of the association of kolkhoz markets in the city of Tbilisi, the not exactly unknown N. Tsikarishvili, one sees revealed that system of bribery, extortion, and abuses which has been well established here from bottom to top. Tsikarishvili took bribes from market directors, checkers, and other workers for getting job assignments, monthly "protection money," etc.

The people in our republic viewed the exposure of Tsikarishvili as a blow that had been directed at the chief carriers of the evil, the previously all-powerful persons whose impunity had the most undesirable effect upon the state of the moral and psychological climate in our capital and republic. Therefore, after listening to an informational report by the republic's procurator, Comrade V. A. Razmadze, the bureau of the Central Committee gave the procurator's office the responsibility of carrying out the most careful investigation of all the circumstances in this case, and of establishing all the officials who helped to achieve Tsikarishvili's illegal promotion.

The administrative agencies also exposed general director of the Torgtrans Association Baakashvili and chief of a motor column at that association, Chavchavadze, who had established a system of collecting money every month among the driver personnel for preparing the trip tickets and releasing the vehicles for each trip.

A similar system of bribery and theft was revealed recently at the Natakhtari Restaurant. Every month a collection of money for restaurant director Kukhalashvili was organized, and a determination was made of the total amount of the monthly "assessment" that had to be made by the snack bar operators, bartenders, bakery workers, etc. And situations like this, unfortunately, are not isolated ones.

The picture of the complete disintegration of organizational and political work, of permissiveness, bribery, and theft in Makharadzevskiy Rayon was supplemented by instances of extortion and of thefts of socialist property that flourished in the association of tea factories in the rayon. That was mentioned today by Comrade T. V. Kunchuliya. Former general director of the association Babilodze has been arrested. He had received large amounts of money from the directors of the tea factories for transmittal to former first secretary of the party's rayon committee, Teneyshvili.

Why have we dwelt in so much detail on these instances? The fact of the matter is that they must serve as a reference point for that reorganization in the fight against bribery, malfeasance, and thefts of state property, which fight is being waged in the republic at the present time. The consistent confirmation of social justice, the carrying out of a merciless struggle against those persons who harbor strivings for private ownership which disdain the public interests, and the decisive purification of the party ranks of all those who compromise the rank of Communist Party member -- those principles enunciated by the congress can be implemented only in the event that we can get to the roots of the undesirable phenomena in every instance, rather than being satisfied with bringing to responsibility the second-rate persons, as unfortunately often occurs.

The criminal cases being investigated at the present time, which deal with abuses in the systems of Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Goskomneftprodukt [State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products], the former Goskomchayprom [State Committee for the Tea Industry], and a number of others, attest to how soiled those branches proved to be, and how customary and practically mandatory the system of extortion, payoffs, bribery, and thefts had become, after being well-established over the years.

For the successful fight against such large-scale violations and crimes, it is necessary to have the joint efforts of the party, Soviet, and administrative agencies, the active, aggressive position of all the responsible workers, and especially the first secretaries, the rayon and city committees, the ministers, and the managers of departments and administrative agencies. The buro of the Central Committee reacts strictly to every incident of their unsatisfactory fulfillment of their official and party duty. Strict steps were taken recently with respect to former chairman of Goskomchayprom, E. Malazoniya, who was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and removed from the position that he occupied. Also removed from their jobs were deputy chairman of the board of governors of Tsekavshiri, G. Mardanov; deputy minister of public health T. Chkoniya, who was expelled from the party; and a number of others. We shall continue to implement strictly this course, which was defined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the same time, today we must emphasize with special force the ever-growing role and responsibility of the administrative agencies in the fight to reinforce law and order. It is no accident that at the 27th GCP Congress it was noted that certain managers of administrative agencies not only prove to be incapable of fighting crime, but also, themselves, sometimes become accomplices and harborers of bribe-takers, thieves, and speculators. Recently, as is well known, former chief of the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs, Chitiya, was arrested. In exchange for his transfer from a similar job in Abashskiy Rayon, he had transmitted to Teneyshvili, by way of a middleman, a large bribe. Without a doubt, by giving that kind of money, Chitiya had hoped, by means of extortion and bribes at the new place, not only to recoup his expenses, but also to enrich himself even more.

The lesson of Makharadzevskiy Rayon is instructive for everyone and, of course, for the workers in the administrative agencies. Several people have been arrested: operational agent from criminal investigation, Kartvelishvili; chief of the examination and registration department of Gosavtoinspektsiya [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate], Urushadze; and operational agent Kiladze; all of whom, jointly with a person well-known to the entire rayon -- and not only to the rayon -- adventurer and swindler, bar director Dolidze, regularly instigated individual citizens, including officials, to give them bribes, and then appropriated the money.

Unfortunately, there have been similar situations in other rayons. Persons who have been brought to criminal responsibility for bribery during the current year are sector inspector of the Leninskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs in the city of Tbilisi, Dodzhurishvili; sector inspectors of the Marneulskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs], Omarov and Musayev; and a number of other workers.

Thus, the situation at the administrative agencies also continues to be complicated. Therefore Comrades V. A. Razmadze, Sh. V. Gorgodze, A. A. Shushanashvili, and A. G. Karanadze should increase their supervision over the consideration of criminal cases, should attentively study all the warning messages about the incorrect conduct of workers on the job and in their everyday life, and react properly to them, and should involve the primary party organizations in this work.

The fight against various kinds of violations of the law will not yield the proper effect until the administrative agencies are purified of the dishonest, dishonorable workers, some of whom have gone so far as to get into cahoots with the criminal world.

The situation in the offices of the special commandants [spetskomendatura] is especially grave. There is a lack of elementary order there, as the comrades told us today. We personally commissioned Comrades Gorgodze and Razmadze to study that question and to inform the Central Committee about the results.

Serious undesirable processes are occurring in the nondepartmental guard. There is still a large number of shortcomings here, which do not remain unnoticed by the public. It is necessary to analyze carefully how is in charge of the subdivisions of that service locally, in charge of guarding objectives, especially in the food, light, and meat-and-dairy industries, to ascertain the principle by which the cadres are selected, and why no attempts have been made to put an end to incidents when certain workers in the nondepartmental guard get into cahoots with persons who are stealing the people's property. It is necessary for the MVD to take these questions under its supervision and to make its recommendations.

We have not yet seen an end to the violations of socialist legality when bringing citizens to criminal responsibility, when arresting or detaining them, or considering cases in the courts. Here the decisive word must be said by the procurator's office, which is obliged to stand up firmly to protect the legal rights and interests of the citizens.

At the same time, in the work of overcoming undesirable phenomena among the workers in the law-enforcement agencies, there must be an increase in the role and responsibility of the cadre apparatuses. There has been an especially large number of shortcomings in the work of the cadre apparatus of the republic's MVD. We have already called the attention of the deputy minister, Comrade G. I. Seredkin, to this, but, unfortunately, he is doing nothing to change his way. Recently the ministry's party committee, after discussing crude violations when recommending one of the workers for promotion, gave Comrade Seredkin a reprimand for having shown a lack of adherence to principles. It is obvious that this kind of liberal position on the part of the deputy minister is completely intolerable.

In the work of purifying and reinforcing the administrative agencies, liberalism and disregard of principles are inadmissible. They provide the grounds for certain dubious individuals to change over to the offensive against us. I would like to cite the following example.

In 1983, for having committed crude violations in his work and having taken a permissive attitude toward the schemes of a relative of his -- "smooth operator" Samchkuashvili -- the chief of the Akhmet'skiy ROVD, Papiashvili, was removed from his job and fired from the agencies of internal affairs. In the course of the investigation of the criminal case involving Samchkuashvili, the rayon procurator's office, nevertheless, for some reason was unable to establish that there had been any complicity between Papiashvili and the "smooth operator," despite the specific materials present in the file. Moreover, recently the rayon procurator, Comrade Dzhaniashvili issued into the hand of the former militia chief a statement to the effect that he [Papiashvili] was not guilty of anything. Under the protection of this document, Papiashvili sends a complaint to the party's 27th Congress, demanding his reinstatement in the agencies of internal affairs.

Apparently this attitude is not accidental. As long ago as 1982, Papiashvili, driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, ran over a young child, both of whose legs were broken. The investigation was carried out by his subordinates, who issued a decree concerning the lack of need to bring the case to criminal responsibility. They gave as their reason the fact that the child had fallen off his tricycle and broken both his legs! It is true that subsequently the procurator's office nevertheless established that Papiashvili had caused the accident, but, as a result of the expert findings that he could not prevent running over the child, the case was closed, although there exist depositions to the effect that Papiashvili was so drunk that he could barely stand up.

Something that arouses doubt is the decision that was made by the rayon procurator's office not to bring a criminal indictment against the same Papiashvili who is suspected of having caused a traffic accident in which a person died.

Striving by any means to return to the militia, Papiashvili in December 1983, using a forged blank form of a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet with a forged

signature, sent an official request to reinstate him in the MVD agencies. Once again the procurator's office of Akhmet'skiy Rayon was unable to establish exactly who had forged those documents.

One cannot fail to be surprised at the position taken by the party's Akhmet'skiy Rayon Committee and its first secretary, Comrade Z. Manizhashvili, because it was on that committee's initiative that the improprieties in the militia department were revealed. But after that the fever pitch abated. And this is not the only instance. The buro of the rayon committee, after considering the personal question pertaining to Papiashvili, limited itself to imposing a fine, but kept him in the ranks of the CPSU.

The commission of party control, jointly with the department of administrative agencies, will apparently have to carry out a careful analysis of all these questions.

Proper fire protection is not being provided, despite the categorical requirement of the buro of the Central Committee. Losses from fires have doubled, as compared with the similar period last year. Major fires occurred at structures in consumer cooperatives and trade in Chkhorotsk'skiy, Marneul'skiy, Tsalendzhik'skiy, Bogdanov'skiy, and Gulripsh'skiy rayons, and in Kutaisi. And, not infrequently, even more serious crimes are concealed behind them.

As everyone knows, the KOMUNISTI newspaper has written about the formal attitude toward questions of the fight against fires and the incorrect position taken by the party's Kutaisi City Committee. As was shown by subsequent events, the evaluations and conclusions proved to be absolutely correct. The undemanding, uncritical approach led to a situation in which an attempt was undertaken to conceal not only the true losses from the fire, but also, it turned out, its real cause -- arson and the theft of socialist property on an especially large scale. The persons who were brought to criminal responsibility and arrested were storekeepers at a warehouse of articles intended for cultural purposes, Vachaberadze and Khetsuriani; drivers at the Kutaisi Motor-Transport Enterprise, Managadze (who had had three previous convictions) and Nikoladze, who had driven around to various stores in the city in order to sell 5000 scarce Japanese-produced tape-recorder cassettes which had been stolen from the warehouse and which had a total value of 45,000 rubles, and then had set fire to the warehouse.

Others arrested were the chief of the city's trade administration, Kldiashvili, and his deputy, Sokhadze, who were accused of bribery and abuses during the distribution of scarce commodities and during the resolution of other questions, thus contributing to the flourishing in the trade network of instances of deception, of giving short weight to the customers, of thefts, instances of the sale of output that was not accounted for, and other undesirable situations. And yet, in the year before last, Kldiashvili had been sent from the apparatus of the party's city committee to introduce order in the trade system.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the minister, and Deputy Minister, Comrade T. V. Sidamonidze, under whose guidance this criminal case is being investigated, must bring it to its logical conclusion, in order to establish the complete picture of the improprieties that were committed.

It is also necessary to monitor the investigation of the fire at the warehouse of the Gulripshskiy Rayon Association of Consumer Cooperatives, the losses from which came to approximately a half-million rubles, and which occurred at the instant when material assets were being transferred by one warehouse management to another.

We require the party's city and rayon committee to carry out a profound and well-principled investigation of all the aspects linked with the work of fire prevention, and at such time to prevent any elements of indifference or underestimation of the undesirable situations that they conceal. We ask for all these questions to be studied once again in the most careful manner.

Measures to combat thievery began to be carried out more purposefully in the first months of this year. We have stopped the criminal activities of many of these criminal elements, including the organizers of criminal groups that corrupt the youth, and push them into the commission of robberies, thefts, and muggings. And this has won a broad public response and the support of all the workers.

Much, however, still remains to be done by the Abkhaz ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (M. A. Chulkov), and the Tbilisi UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs] (N. K. Kavtaradze). We warn the administrators of the internal affairs agencies and the procurator's office, and G. Sh. Kvantaliani personally, that the fight against these antisocial elements must be warned with constant straining of their efforts.

One must not forget that repeat offenders are not only the organizers of robberies, thefts, muggings, extortions, blackmail, and threats. Frequently they are also in cahoots with "smooth operators," plunderers, and bribe-takers, and exert an influence -- in a number of instances, extremely successfully -- on the overall situation in the region. That was confirmed by the unfortunate example of Makharadzevskiy Rayon. The "smooth operators" at the Natakhtari Restaurant proved to be linked with thief elements.

A task that continues to be a vitally important one is the task of intensifying the fight against the illegal possession and carrying of firearms. The Coordination Council of the republic's law-enforcement agencies has come forward with a beneficial initiative, demanding an increase in the work performed by the agencies of the militia, the procurator's office, and the people's courts in this direction, and the improvement of the explanatory work among the public. The republic's MVD is carrying out a special work month to intensify the fight against individuals who illegally possess firearms, according to Comrade R. L. Gventsadze. This measure is supposed to yield a tangible effect.

The workers at the Rustavi City Department carried out in a formal way the administrative supervision of Chkhikvishvili, who had previously been

convicted for theft and robbery. Comrade B. P. Rukhadze, who spoke here today, for some reason bypassed that question, and yet he [Chkhikvishvili] had been illegally carrying a home-made revolver, a shot from which had seriously wounded his friend Dzhaparidze, whom he met regularly at the bar in the Ekran Restaurant.

In this regard we would like to know exactly what kind of place this restaurant in the center of Tbilisi is. Who visits it? It turns out that it has become a gathering place for parasites, drug addicts, and drunkards.

Taking advantage of the lack of supervision, the barkeepers regularly cheated the customers. One of them was detailed for having cheated a customer out of 40 rubles, and another barkeeper, 7 rubles. All three types of juices sold at the Ekran and Sinatle bars proved to be fake. In one of the service rooms, a cache of 960 rubles and powder that was used to make the fake juices was discovered.

We feel that these scandalous situations must be given the most well-principled evaluations. One cannot understand what the workers at the Kalininskiy Rayon militia department and its chief, N. Gambashidze, were doing. Why had that restaurant not attracted the attention of the Kalininskiy Rayon Committee of the Komsomol? Why had the party's Kalininskiy Rayon Committee failed to deal with these questions? The comrades will have to provide answers to all these questions to the buro of the Central Committee.

Or take institutions of public nutrition in Kirovskiy Rayon. We like to show our guests the exotic places in old Tbilisi, and the lovingly restored buildings. All this is good. However, why has no one paid attention to the fact that all the coffee shops and bars situated here have also gradually turned into places where dubious individuals gather? This is a very important question and the party's Kirovskiy Rayon Committee must not allow it to get out of its field of vision.

Returning to problems of the illegal carrying of firearms, I must warn our comrades that the Central Committee is keeping a very close watch on how these measures are being carried out. We cannot reconcile ourselves to a situation in which many persons with weapons in their possession are not promptly identified by the administrative agencies. Poor work in this area is being carried out in Poti, in certain rayons in Tbilisi, in Zugdidskiy, Abashskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Tsulkidzevskiy, and a number of other rayons.

What are required here are firmness and complete adherence to principles. The board of the republic procurator's office acted correctly when it removed from the position he occupied the procurator of Kalininskiy Rayon, G. Skhirtladze, who had given protection and aid to his cousin, who had been detained by the militia for the illegal carrying of firearms. As is well known, the buro of the Central Committee had a special judgment in connection with bringing to criminal responsibility for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition the son of responsible worker in the Business-Management Department of the GSSR Council of Ministers, Chantladze. For their lack of adherence to principles

and for having taken a liberal attitude, the secretary of the party committee of the Council of Ministers apparatus, D. Nozadze, and former business manager Z. Akhvlediani were severely punished.

We also cited these facts at the most recent plenum of the Central Committee. The fact of the matter is that, in the families of certain responsible workers, the children are brought up in an atmosphere of complete permissiveness. The representatives of certain families are sometimes provided with all the blessings of life, including cars, dachas, and video tape-recorders. But in the final analysis they prevent all of us from living and working normally, and they behave in a defiant manner. The reason is that no proper demand is made on them, there is no responsibility, and modesty has been lost. And Comrade V. G. Lordkipanidze confirmed that when he told how the children of certain parents ride to school in their fathers' official limousines, and how the parents themselves spoil and corrupt them. We must definitely study the results of that Komsomol raid, and see who these families are, and where the parents of these children are working. And we must correspondingly censure their behavior at the buros of the party's rayon and city committees and at the buro of the Central Committee.

However many warnings and cautions we give, we nevertheless cannot completely eradicate these situations, the dissipation, the behavior like "lord of the manor," and the striving to take advantage of undeserved privileges and blessings. Therefore the public must also be included in this, because, living right next to families like this, are neighbors, party members, labor veterans, and Komsomol members. They also must not remain aloof from these questions, because we are talking about the interests of society as a whole, about the upcoming generation that will take over.

For example, when we began analyzing who is using drugs, it turned out that many of the drug addicts had been brought up in well-to-do families. The immodest, defiant behavior frequently develops into drunkenness, hooliganism, dissipation, and the attraction toward firearms.

In this regard the buro of the Central Committee directed the attention of the managers of party, Soviet, and Administrative agencies, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, the ministries and departments, and enterprises and institutions at all ranks to the fact that they bear the responsibility not only for executing their official duties, but also for the behavior and way of life of the members of their families. It may be that there are a few people who hope that time will pass and everything will go back to the old way. Well, they may as well stop waiting! There won't be any return to the old ways!

In a word, while noting the shifts that have definitely been made in resolving the problems of the reinforcement of law and order and in the reorganization of that work, we at the same time cannot fail to note that we still have a lot to do, and we still have to activate large reserves to achieve any real and

tangible results in the fight against undesirable situations. That means that, in addition to the intensification of punitive practice, it will be necessary to increase considerably the indoctrinational and preventive work, and to eradicate the social and moral-psychological causes of violations of the law.

Comrade A. R. Saneblidze spoke convincingly today about the great effect that is produced in this matter by publicity and sincerity, when a manager will come out and make a direct statement to the public, speaking frankly about all problems and questions. This kind of direct communication with people always wins people over, is always perceived correctly by people, and it increases public opinion. And it is no accident that people responded favorably to the recent television dialogue with Minister of Internal Affairs, Comrade Sh. V. Gorgodze. It is necessary also for reports to be given to a broad audience, to the television viewers and to the readers, by other managerial comrades of ours, primarily those who manage administrative agencies, and this pertains not only to those at the republic level, but also to those at the oblast, city, and rayon level. It is necessary to invite to round-table discussions those who have been poorly coping with their duties and have been unable to establish proper order. This must be a very open, truthful discussion with people. In that way, the public itself can assign tasks to us and make its demands. We must operate in a manner that is much more consistent with principles and more persistent and aggressive.

In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress, emphasis was made of the need to increase the active participation of the workers, of absolutely everyone, in creative work and in overcoming shortcomings and abuses.

But for the fulfillment of this party goal it is necessary for our deeds not to be at variance with our words, so that the workers in the republic will believe that our course is unshakeable, that we will work consistently and persistently to introduce order everywhere and in everything. It is important not to retreat from the positions that have been won, to prevent complacency, and to display a self-critical attitude and demandingness.

At the present time, when a process of universal sobering up is under way throughout the country, we are convinced that our administrative agencies, with a new influx of efforts, will undertake the establishment of exemplary order, and will be at the forward edge of that struggle, relying upon the support of the entire population and the party activists. We are convinced that today's session will provide a new impetus for resolving many of the questions confronting our administrative and party agencies.

The local party committees must consider the results of the first quarter in the fight against crime at bureau sessions and must make specific recommendations to the GCP Central Committee. This will help to define the group of questions that require our interference. If all of us together, acting in concert, undertake the job at hand aggressively and conscientiously, there is no doubt that we shall be able to guarantee high final results and

achieve success. But in order to do this, every worker -- from the first secretary of the party committee, chairman of the executive committee, militia chief, and procurator, to the sector inspector -- must reconsider his attitude toward his official duties and must act in the spirit of the time.

All of us must take decisive steps to reorganize our way of thinking in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI ADDRESSES CP CC MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Apr 86 pp 1

[GRUZINFORM article: "To Assert the Truth of Life"]

[Text] The specific tasks linked with increasing the role and the responsibility of scientists, cultural figures, pedagogues, and journalists, as well as workers on the ideological front in implementing the strategic course developed by the 27th party congress have been defined at a meeting held in the CP of Georgia Central Committee with leading officials from the ideological departments, organizations, and institutions of this republic. Speaking at the meeting was the first secretary of the CP of Georgia Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili.

It was emphasized that in the strategy of speeding things up the party sees the key to solving all economic, social, political, and economic problems. To achieve such a speed-up means to closely link ideological and organizational work with the actual problems of life, to bring it close to human beings, to direct it at overcoming difficulties and at the practical carrying out of the tasks which confront us.

Being put forward as one of the main levers here is the cardinal speed-up of scientific and technical progress. Of particular importance in connection with this is the carrying out of an energetic turn by science to the needs of the national economy. It was pointed out that it is very important to connect it more closely with practical life, to utilize forms of integration and mutual cooperation which have justified themselves for this purpose, to increase the yield of academic and sectorial institutes and the scientific potential of VUZ's, and to improve the training of the next scientific generation. Much along these lines should be done by the Academies of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions, other ministries and departments of this republic, and party organizations in order to ensure a high-quality restructuring of the work and to impart a speed-up to the forward progress.

Questions connected with perfecting the entire system of training young persons for independent living and work were sharply posed. It was emphasized that every general-educational school, every PTU [vocational-technical school]

and every higher educational institution must be more determined to achieve a heightened efficiency in the educational-training process, a cardinal improvement in the quality of training future specialists; they must increase the number of worthy citizens, conscious builders of a new society.

The times in which we live, it was stated at the meeting, imperiously make their own rigorous demands on each person, no matter where he may work. There is a particular demand on the leading officials of ideological institutions. In this connection, attention was directed to the still-unsolved problems and serious shortcomings in ideological-training work. Emphasized here was the need to strengthen its aggressiveness. There must be a greater manifestation of deep thought and operational effectiveness in the struggle to eradicate negative phenomena, to restore health to the moral-psychological climate in this republic, a universal strengthening of discipline and good organization, as well as an increase in the initiative and activity of the working people. It was noted that we must decisively renovate the methods of the activity of creative organizations and cultural institutions, filling them with profound contents. Poets and prose writers, artists and composers, persons employed in the theater and motion pictures, the mass news media and propaganda are called upon to assert the truth of life everywhere and in everything, to enrich the society with new spiritual values, to create works worthy of the magnitude of the innovative deeds of the party and the people.

Taking part in the meeting were the secretary of the CP of Georgia Central Committee, G. N. Yenukidze, and the first secretary of the Komsomol of Georgia Central Committee, V. G. Lordkipanidze.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI VISIT TO SACHKHERSKIY, ZESTAFONSKIY RAYONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Dictated by the Acceleration Strategy"]

[Text] Today the chief task of every Communist, of every worker, is the purposeful and persistent implementation of the decisions of the party congress and the striving, on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, for the intensification of production, the activization of the human factor, and high final results in all spheres of management.

This idea has defined the tone and directedness of the discussions between First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] D. I. Patiashvili and representatives of the workers during his visit to the city of Chiatura, and Sachkheriskiy and Zestafonskiy rayons. He was accompanied by Secretary of the GCP Central Committee G. A. Anchabadze; Deputy Chairmen of the GSSR Council of Ministers B. D. Makharashvili and O. V. Melkadze; and department chiefs of the GCP Central Committee K. V. Dzhandzhgava and T. V. Lordkipanidze.

This economic region plays a constantly growing role in the development of our republic's national-economic complex. The development of the industrial enterprises here requires the decisive reorganization of the work style and methods of everyone -- from the manager to the ordinary worker. It is only if this condition is satisfied that the latest achievements of science and technology will receive the go-ahead signal for introduction, and it is only if people take a self-interested attitude to the job at hand, if they have high responsibility for its results, that acceleration everywhere and in everything will become possible.

There was a self-interested, frank discussion between Comrade D. I. Patiashvili and the collective at the Sachkhere Cotton-Spinning Factory. The young industry in the republic's light industry is just beginning to stand on its feet and has been assimilating the design capacities.

It is important for the development of the collective to proceed along several directions, so that all the workers will be provided with the appropriate working and everyday living conditions, which to a decisive degree determine people's economic activity rate. In this matter, D. I. Patiashvili noted, there must be no minor points or problems that remain outside the sphere of attention of the appropriate party and economic managers, since poorly organized trade services, or a shortage of housing or children's preschool institutions, by no means provide incentive for people's work.

The success of our work will be in direct proportion to the manner in which everything that was mentioned at the 27th CPSU Congress and that has been embodied in its decisions are assimilated, thought out, and, so to speak, pass through our mind and heart, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev said in his speech at a meeting with the workers of the city of Togliatti. This is well understood by the miners of Chiatura, who, starting with the very first days after the congress, started to carry out a labor shock watch, the chief motto of which is to guarantee the maximum return from everyone, and high discipline and organization everywhere and in everything. The people here have worked well with complicated technology for a long time. Evidence of this is provided by the new mechanized shaft supports at the Mining Administration imeni Pataridze, which have considerably accelerated the extraction of valuable raw material and have lightened the underground labor. But technological innovations alone are insufficient, D. I. Patiashvili emphasized in a discussion with the miners which was held at one of the underground levels. Today both discipline and order must be stronger. It is necessary to raise to a higher level the quality of work and its organization. That which has satisfied us yesterday is insufficient today. The new demands and new goals must become our landmark.

The workers, and primarily the Communists, are required to be an example not only in labor, but also off the job: in their everyday communication with everyone, and in the family. Strict demandingness to those who do not want to keep in step with everyone else must become the standard of life. That is the way that the party poses this question today, it was emphasized at D. I. Patiashvili's meeting with the party and economic activists of the city of Chiatura.

High demandingness everywhere, and primarily in the services sphere, must also manifest itself in the activity of the social sphere. It is necessary to put up a decisive barrier against undesirable situations. Concern for the man of labor always repays itself a hundredfold by his highly productive labor and his creative attitude to the job at hand.

The fresh wind of changes is one of the reasons for the high degree of dynamics we observe today. One can easily trace the major change in people's consciousness, in their striving to make the largest possible contribution to the common cause. This can be seen easily in the example of one of the largest enterprises in the republic -- the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, with the collective of which D. I. Patiashvili met. Recently the people there have been to engage more deeply, more purposefully in the intensification of production, in problems of reducing the production costs of technical renovation. For example, in smelting shop No. 2, more productive furnaces are

being installed, and there is a constant search for the optimal methods of effective processing of lean ores from the Chiatura Manganese Deposit. This problem must be resolved jointly with the specialists of Chiatura and with the scientific institutions.

Thriftiness is a requirement of the time. The entire increase in output must be assured without any additional expenditures of raw or other materials or energy. That is how people think and act at the Gruzkabel Plant in Zestafoni, which has been operating with completely no waste products for more than a year. At the present time a large building is being constructed here to produce consumer goods, a considerable number of which will be produced from secondary raw materials.

At a meeting with workers of Gruzkabel, D. I. Patiashvili remarked that the collective must continue to keep in the center of its attention the questions of thriftiness. The degree of thriftiness with which the collective works largely determines both the fate of the production plans and the resolution of many social questions. They must be resolved by the united efforts of the enterprise managers and the local territorial agencies.

The managers of the party and government in the republic met with the workers of the Zestafoni Garment Factory and the Elektroelement Plant in Shorapani.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP LEADERS DISCUSS TBILISI HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION TASKS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM article: "So That There May Be More Joyful Housewarmings"]

[Text] The city of Tbilisi is growing, its boundaries are expanding, and its population is assimilating newer and newer territories: Varketili-3, Gldani, Vazisubani, Mukhnani.... Each one of these comparatively young micro-districts constitutes practically a city within a city. The scope of the operational front assimilated by the builders cannot help but give joy. They are, however, confronted with even more important tasks, proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Chief among them is to consistently improve the housing conditions of Soviet people, to increase the degree of comfort in housing and the level of their design.

Comrades D. I. Patiashvili, G. A. Andronikashvili, G. D. Gabuniya, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, Z. A. Ckheidze, V. G. Lordkipanidze, Deputy Chairman of the GeSSR Council of Ministers Yu. I. Kedishvili, the leading officials of a number of ministries, departments, as well as responsible party and soviet officials have visited the new construction projects of Georgia's capital, and they have become acquainted with housing construction in Varketili, Gldani, Mukhiani, the work being done by Home-Building Combines No 1 and No 2, the Gruzmonolitstroy, and certain trusts of the GeSSR Ministry of Construction.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili talked with workers, engineers, and technicians. During conversations directly at the work sites, combine shops, and apartment houses he, while noting certain positive aspects and progress in the work of the builders, drew their attention to many shortcomings.

Analysis of the results of work done by the builders has shown very obviously that in places where the party and soviet organizations, as well as the economic managers have, in fact, achieved a broad-based utilization of progressive materials and structural components, an introduction of industrialized construction methods, and a multi-faceted increase in production efficiency, the on-schedule and high-quality putting of facilities into operation has been ensured.

Nevertheless, the state of affairs with regard to fulfilling the plans for housing and civil construction is a cause for serious concern and alarm. There are still violations in the production schedules of operations; utterly unjustifiable delays are still permitted in deciding questions which require operational review as well as the adoption of urgent and effective measures.

Particular attention must be paid to the questions of improving the quality of apartment houses under construction, as well as that of facilities being built for social, cultural, and everyday purposes. In many apartment houses which have been built in Varketili, Gldani, Mukhiani, and other micro-districts carpentry items, parquet floors, wallpaper, paint, and other materials being turned out by the enterprises of Tbilgorstroy cannot stand up to any sort of criticism: the sanitary-engineering equipment is of poor quality, the doors and windows have been installed out of alignment, while the floors are buckling. The products list of finishing, facing, and decorative materials is a meager one. All of this imposes no less a responsibility on the leading officials of closely allied sectors--the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Local, Timber and Wood-Processing Industries, as well as other organizations involved in housing construction.

Many industrial enterprises and construction projects have not installed the necessary introductory, operational, laboratory, or other types of monitoring controls; it is far from everywhere that the wages of brigades depend upon the quality of the work performed, while the role played by the chief engineers, the OTK [Division of Technical Control], and the other control services is too small.

It was noted that speeding up scientific and technical progress is of decisive importance for increasing construction efficiency and intensifying it. In Tbilisi they are mastering monolithic construction, which varies the forms of apartment-house facades and allows their production costs to be made considerably less expensive. The first multi-story, monolithic buildings are being erected in Mukhiani. However, even this progressive, up-to-date type of construction is now being put into practice too slowly.

There are also other shortcomings which negatively affect the quality of construction. During the conversations which were held at this city's new construction projects it was pointed out that the indicator showing the degree of mechanization attained by the construction organizations is significantly lower than the Union average, while the proportion of manual labor is correspondingly high. The quality of structural components which are completely finished at plants is too low. It is time that we posed the question in all seriousness to the appropriate organizations regarding the construction in this republic of a plant for turning out stocks of forms for concrete work, means of containerization, and non-standard equipment.

The GeSSR Ministry of Construction has not paid the necessary attention to experimental construction. In view of the fact that its organizational forms have not been sufficiently worked out, such a large construction organization as Home-Building Combine No 1 has been too slow in assimilating its introduction, preferring instead to operate in the old-fashioned way.

The participants in conferences which were held directly at the construction sites were unanimous in declaring that it is impossible to work on enthusiasm alone; it is necessary to genuinely improve the forms of organization, to bear in mind workers' honor and pride, as well as personal responsibility for that section of work which is entrusted to oneself. Soullessness and indifference are counter-indicated in the case of housing construction. Therefore, the Tbilisi city and rayon party organizations, as well as the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, must continue to discuss pointedly and with extreme frankness in their own conferences, meetings, and sessions questions of the quality of housing construction.

Much attention has been paid to the questions concerning the work of Gosstroy, which exercises monitoring controls over the progress and quality of construction operations. If the achievements of scientific and technical progress have been introduced into construction too slowly, then the blame falls, in the first place, precisely on Gosstroy, TbilZNIIEP [Tbilisi Zonal Scientific-Research Institute for Experimental Planning], and other institutes engaged in standard and experimental planning.

* * *

A session was held of the Republican Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress under the jurisdiction of the CP of Georgia Central Committee. It was conducted under the chairmanship of Comrade D. I. Patiashvili and discussed the questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress in construction, along with improving the quality of construction work.

It listened to information reports from this republic's Ministry of Construction concerning the status of introducing the achievements of science and technology into its system and to reports from the GruzNIIstrom [Georgian Scientific Research Institute on Construction Materials] concerning improvements in production technology and the mastery of new types of construction materials. Implementation of plans and assignments along these lines will permit us to significantly improve quality, provisionally free up a number of workers, reduce the production cost of construction-and-installation work, and obtain a major economic effect. By way of seeking out new forms for linking science and production, a proposal has been made to organize an educational-scientific-production association, based at the construction department of the GPI [Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin] and a construction-industry plant under the jurisdiction of this republic's Ministry of Construction. It would allow us to improve the use of the experience of highly skilled scientific personnel and production workers, perfect the process of training future specialists, and speeding up the introduction of scientific developments. Likewise a proposal was made to master the production of the means of small-scale mechanization at the republic's machine-building enterprises.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned requirements made on the builders, the Coordinating Council has demanded that the accumulated experience be thought over so that it might become the basis for converting to a qualitatively new stage, that there be a substantial rise in the technical-economic level of

construction, to transform construction production into an integrated industrial process.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with samples of the new construction materials and with the plans for building up the new micro-districts of Tbilisi.

The results of the conference were summed up by Comrade D. I. Patiashvili.

Firm confidence was expressed that this republic's builders, as well as the appropriate ministries and departments, will apply all their efforts to eliminate shortcomings in the work, to build not only quickly but also economically, with high levels of quality and reliability.

CSO: 1830/513
2384

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR: SHORTAGE OF COMMUNISTS CAUSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word unsigned article on a plenum of the Sumgait Gorkom at which a number of problems in the city's industry were discussed. "Some types of raw materials are being wasted, freight cars stand empty beyond the norm. A serious situation exists in basic construction. More than 9 million rubles of foreign equipment is piled up in warehouses. The cause for these and other shortcomings is that responsible sectors of the party committee and shop party organizations are not being reinforced by communists. For example, there is not one communist in 54 brigades. Party control over the social sector and over the production of consumer goods is weak." /6662

ZANGILAN SOVIET CRITICIZED BY AzSSR SUPREME SOVIET

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 900-word AzerINFORM report on a meeting of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet at which the Zangilan Rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies was sharply criticized. "The rayon soviet and its ispolkom have not been using their authority enough in solving problems in economic construction and social development; they have been moving slowly in rebuilding the forms and methods of their activities, and they do not always analyze the results of their work in a critical manner. The pace of the intensification of production is not fast enough. Additional reserves for increasing the productivity of farm crops and public animal husbandry are being sought out poorly. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes have allowed their economic figures to drop." In a similar vein, it was also noted that the work of rayon trade organizations has caused "justifiable dissatisfaction" among the population. /6662

CSO: 1830/604

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

GEORGIAN NEWSPAPER PROMISES TO 'THINK, WORK IN NEW WAY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 April 1986 has a 2,800-word front-page editorial sketching in some detail the newspaper's plans, as mapped out at a recent meeting of KOMUNISTI's primary party organization, to "think and work in the new way" in the continuing spirit of the 27th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party congresses. An important part of the newspaper's efforts depends on its readers' input, which is earnestly solicited. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Public Opinion Center is shortly to conduct a poll, in fact, of readers' desires and suggestions, likes and dislikes concerning KOMUNISTI's format, coverage, and content.

KOMUNISTI will devote more space to theoretical matters and how they bear on practice. For example, the newspaper has already begun publishing excerpts from POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE's discussions of documents and materials from the 27th CPSU Congress, and "Readings in Theory" by Georgian essayists will also continue. In addition, the editorial lists a number of new rubrics that will focus on quite specific as well as general concerns and shortcomings. The newspaper will fight formalism, subjectivism, suppression of criticism, bureaucratism, paper-shuffling, "meetingitis," protectionism, and cronyism. It will promote and foster openness, acceleration, intensification, productivity, quality, patriotism and internationalism. Much attention will be paid to scientific-technical progress, the spread or hindrance of cost-accounting methods [khozraschet], "management independence," collective contracts, and school reform. In the arts, KOMUNISTI will push to eliminate what is petty and mundane (some writers' "mediocre" works have, unfortunately, been successful not only at home but abroad), and will strive to expose "envy, toadyism, cliques, backbiting, and provincialism."

Also to receive much reporting and commentary are such state and social concerns as the rights and duties of the soviets, services and amenities, housing, health care, sports and leisure, sobriety, and environmental protection. KOMUNISTI's international section will devote more space to counterpropaganda, with particular reference to the new term "informational imperialism."

Readers' letters will be given more attention, in particular with a monthly "Letters Page," as will the practice of "public reception" [obshchestvennyy priyem].

Finally, in emulation of methods practiced in the Ukrainian Higher Party School, KOMUNISTI's editorial workers will undergo certification [attestatsiya].

AFTERNOON TBILISI NEWSPAPER'S FAULTS ACKNOWLEDGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 April 1986 carries on page 4 a 600-word unsigned KOMUNISTI interview with Archil Gogelia, the editor of the capital city's afternoon newspaper TBILISI. With its 10,000th jubilee issue on 8 April, the newspaper greeted its readers in a new format [not further specified], an innovation which, the editor hopes, will be paralleled by improvements in its coverage, style, and content. Editor Gogelia notes that TBILISI's readers tend to write in concerning their own day-to-day problems and complaints such as poor housing and municipal services, hence are little inclined to concern themselves with higher, broader interests, and the newspaper's own content and style tend to reflect that. The editor also acknowledges, however, that TBILISI's editors and writers are to blame as well. The newspaper barely fulfills its "minimum program," let alone the desired "maximum program" that is incumbent upon key periodicals of its rank.

/9604

CSO: 1830/589

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

MORE AZERI BOOKS ON NEW TRADITION DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Y. Rzayev, second secretary of the Lankaran Gorkom, on the importance of new traditions. Noting that many new traditions are now being marked in Lankaran, such as the "book holiday," "tea holiday," "military patriotism day" (celebrated jointly with the border guards), he points out that "life demands a further perfecting of newly created traditions. There is a need for writers and poets, prominent scholars, and the creative unions to contribute to this work more actively. Also, more attention should be given to publishing more literature and recommendations in the Azeri language." /6662

CSO: 1830/603

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PARTY CONTROL OVER TURKMEN MEDIA WEAK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out problems in party control over Turkmen media. "The work of the mass media does not sufficiently correspond to duties demanded by the present time. Some individuals are not working creatively or with initiative. A number of party committees, such as the party organizations in Gazanjyk, Asenguly and Saragt Rayons, are providing weak leadership to their press organs, not scrutinizing the work of the editors to a sufficient extent, are rarely acquainted with their journalists and do not pay enough attention to their working and living conditions. Some party committees and editors are not concerned with creating a reserve of journalist cadres. As a result, some jobs remain vacant for a long time. The lack of adequate attention and demands on the work of editorial boards is exerting an unsatisfactory influence on the quality of materials printed in the press and turned over to television and radio."

/8309

CSO: 1835/422

28 July 1986

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

FIRST VOLUME OF AZERIBAIJAN CP HISTORY PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 3,700-word description of the first volume of "Essays on the History of the Azerbaijan Communist Party," which covers the period from the late 1880's until April 1929. Among the items discussed is the relationship which existed between the RSDWP and the Azeri Bolshevik organization Hummat. Noting that Hummat "did major work in propagandizing the ideas of Bolshevism among Azeri workers," it is added that it was only one of the organs of the Baku Party Committee; others "conducted work among Armenian and Latvian workers, Tatar workers from the Volga, and workers who had come from Daghestan and southern Azerbaijan." /6662

CSO: 1830/602

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BOOK ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET RULE IN TRANSCAUCASUS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 April 1986 carries on page 3 Professor G. Bregadze's 300-word review of Professor Akaki Iremadze's new monograph "At the Dawning," which deals with the history of the struggle to establish Soviet rule in the Transcaucasus. The scholarly treatise draws on important documents as well as "hitherto unknown archival materials" to elucidate the "crimes of the bloody dictatorships of the Mussavatist, Dashnak, and Menshevik bourgeois-nationalist governments" and to recount the highlights of the workers' revolutionary movement against them. The author of the book provides the correct, Marxist-Leninist interpretation of many controversial questions and "does not conceal or skirt" particular problems. These are qualities that enhance the book's value in inculcating Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The reviewer ends with a plea to translate the whole work into Russian, since the resume is inadequate.

HISTORY, DEEDS OF GEORGIAN KGB PORTRAYED IN NEW BOOK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 April 1986 carries on page 4 Lt Col (Ret) A. Volodin's 1,000-word review of a new book, "Trusty Shield, Sharp Sword," which portrays the history and valiant deeds of several generations of Georgian Chekists. Compiled by Col I. Benn and edited by Georgian KGB Chairman Aleksii Inauri, the compendious work has been published by Sabchota Sakartvelo in advance of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Georgian organization. Through the years, especially during particular times of turmoil and severe trial, the Georgian Chekists have always defeated the forces arrayed against them: spies, nationalist bandits, saboteurs, currency violators and counterfeiters, fascist infiltrators, narcotics dealers, border violators, and so on. There are accounts of individual precision operations and the heroes who carried them out; in some cases, a whole chapter is devoted to one Chekist. Names of both Chekists and particular adversaries are listed. Periods highlighted in the review include the immediate aftermath of the Menshevik regime, the armed insurrection in 1924, World War Two, and the postwar years. Reference is made to spies in the guise of foreign businessmen, Georgian emigre nationalists, infiltrators through Turkey, and machinations by the CIA. One whole section, by MVD Maj Gen V. I. Shaduri, is devoted to the postwar "Operation Vengeance" which was successfully conducted by KGB Chairman Inauri himself.

/9604

CSO: 1830/590

RELIGION

PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM, ATHEISM STUDIED AT BAKU SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 April 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word AzerINFORM report on the opening in Baku of an all-union school "devoted to current problems in the patriotic, internationalistic and atheist education of youth." The school was organized by the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Scientific Research Center of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. At the opening session various speakers, including E.G. Filimonov, deputy director of the Scientific Atheism Institute, and A. F. Dashdamirov, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke on the school's objectives. In discussions on the importance of atheist education, it was noted that "the propaganda of new socialist customs and patriotic celebrations has been strengthened in recent years, and a number of labor traditions and trade holidays have come into practice. Along with this there are definite shortcomings; more use must be made of the strength of public agitation and of work collectives and public organizations, especially the Komsomol, to eliminate them. Antisocial activities must be exposed more rigorously." /6662

CSO: 1830/601

RELIGION

AZERIS EXAMINE MODERN ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Baku SOVET KENDI in Azeri 11 March 86 p 8

[Article by Shahnazar Huseynov, candidate of philosophy docent: The 'Muslim Brotherhood' and Islamic Fundamentalism"]

[Text] "The philosophical and historical roots of Islam, its moral-ethical and social-legal norms remained outside the attention of the ruling, colonialist-elitist circles of Europe for a long time. The problem is that Western world conquerors had maintained their domination over the natural resources of their colonies through the application of raw power and crafty policy; first, they conquered a territory, then they set the tribes, peoples and states who occupied it against each other.

As time passed, the imperialists, with great finesse, began to inflame religious conflicts among tribes and groups who adhered to various national and religious sects by using the principle of 'divide and conquer'. They incited Arabs into conflicts with Turks, Persians with Arabs, Kurds with Persians and Baluch with Kurds. At the same time, the imperialists did not refrain from starting quarrels among Muslims; they inflamed Sunnis against Shi'is, Wahabbis against Ismailis and Druze against 'Alawis...

The colonialists exploited Islam for their own goals for centuries by taking its religious conflicts into consideration. Certainly, feudal-theocratic circles and the fight wing of the national bourgeoisie of these countries acted together with the colonialists in this process. They always tried to direct the activities of Islam and other religious organizations against national liberation revolutions and social progress which are emerging in these regions.

One of the best known of these types of organizations was the 'Muslim Brotherhood' organization. One can say that this multiple-branched reactionary organization is secretly active in all Muslim countries. For a long time it has preserved close relationships with imperialist circles in the West and a number of monarchist courts in the Near and Middle East. Recently, this organization also established a definite relationship with Beijing.

The 'Muslim Brotherhood' was founded in the Egyptian city of Ismailiyye in 1928. Before much time had passed, sects and affiliates had been

established in other Arab countries. In the last 10-15 years this association has turned into an international organization, and its secret, well-armed groups have come to the fore. The 'Muslim Brotherhood' basically operates openly in Egypt and the Sudan. It has camps in Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The 'Muslim Brotherhood' has accepted Islam at the core of its worldview and has made it its religious, social, political and ideological system. Hasan al-Benna, one of the founders and theoreticians of the 'Muslim Brotherhood', took the Egyptian mufti Muhammad Abduh's 'Muslim integrism' as the actual basis of his teaching. One of the especially characteristic aspects of this new teaching is that Islam must be converted from a meditative, passive philosophy into an active ideology of action. The 'Muslim Brotherhood' has set as its goal the takeover of government in Muslim countries where they are active and to establish a kind of state which is able to unite all countries and peoples under the green banner of Islam as it was during the life of Muhammad the Prophet, the founder of Islam. The shariat must become the basic source of law in this state.

The tactics of the 'Muslim Brotherhood' are characterized by their adroitness and, in some instances, actions which run counter to principle. In their first period, they spoke from monarchist positions and took part in political activity. Farouk, the former King of Egypt, well knew that most components of this conspiratorial organization were, like an iceberg, submerged beneath the water...

After this association was banned in 1948, its members attempted a rapprochement with democratic organizations in the country and even took part in the 1952 revolution which overthrew the monarchy. But, during the time of President Abdul-Nasser, the 'Brotherhood' fought against democratic changes and the new social-political attributes of the republic with special zeal. As is known, they even organized an assassination attempt on President Abdul-Nasser's life. After this event, the organization was banned again.

President Abdul-Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, de facto legalized the activity of the 'Muslim Brotherhood' by permitting publication of their journals and their spreading of propaganda among the population. In doing this, Anwar Sadat also exploited religious organizations. He wished to erode their relationship with left opposition forces which opposed him. Atheism was declared illegal in the country. This domestic policy line put forth by Sadat caused the emergence of many religious sects in the country. According to reliable sources, in Sadat's time more than one hundred such groups became active in Egypt. They covered the entire spectrum of the interpretation of Islam in their activities. A substantial number of these sects was inclined toward extremism. Within them, the 'at-Takfir wa'l-Hijra' [Purification and Deliverance] sect became rather prominent. Founded in 1973, this sect had close to five thousand members. The sects 'Jihad' [Holy War] and 'Gund Allal' [God's Militance] were also especially prominent.

Subsequent events took on a shape of which Sadat could not have dreamed... The spiritual fathers of the organization did not focus their social-political criticism at the 'left atheists'; on the contrary, it was directed against the president's infamous policy of 'open doors', against the West's economic and cultural penetration of the country, against social inequality and, finally, against the Camp David agreement. Sadat recognized this too late. On 6 October 1981 Anwar Sadat, the President of Egypt, was killed by members of the 'at-Takfir wa'l-Hijra' and 'Jihad' sects... Their goal by this measure was to overthrow the existing regime and establish an Islamic republic similar to Iran's. As is known, hundreds of members of these secret groups were imprisoned...

The activity of 'Muslim Brotherhood' organizations left definite traces in many Muslim countries. Certainly, these traces vary in character. Fifteen years ago, for example, the wearing of veils among Egyptian women appeared very strange, but recently it has become a tradition for women to wear veils and for men to grow beards.

Saadeddin Ibrahim, an Egyptian sociologist, has developed a modern picture of members of the 'at-Takfir wa'l-Hijra' sect. In this description, the following details are present: the sect member is a student or a recent university graduate; a significant percentage of them come from small land-holding families or from the urban middle classes; some of them try to attain success in society at any cost--they do not accept the viewpoints of others and, in order to achieve their goals, they will stop at nothing.

The question is: where does this amount of enthusiasm among youth for Muslim religious fundamentalism come from? The majority of sociologists agree that this situation was created by pessimism and reinforced in a time of 'open doors'. Thus, religion has turned into a youth's channel for self-expression and protest. The youth like the principle of 'common justice' which Islam promises them because they are unable to find a way upward in a bourgeois state. The state has turned into a body without spirit for them. For this reason, the youth also do not believe in the empty slogans put forth by the bourgeoisie; they have begun to look for a way out, an alternative in religion. It is not by chance that one of the defense counsels at a trial in Cairo said: 'The bullet was not fired at Sadat, it was fired at the entire system'...

Imperialist circles are once again exploiting this kind of situation. They are once again instigating actions of 'Muslim Brotherhood' organizations against governments in Iran and Afghanistan, South and North Yemen, Syria and Iraq, Algeria and Libya."

9676/9190
CSO: 1831/421

RELIGION

ISLAMIC, OTHER RELIGIOUS PRACTICES PERSIST IN ADJARIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by R. Rusia and M. Gorgiladze: "Deeds Must Be Measured by Results. Unflagging Attention to Atheistic Indoctrination"]

[Text] "The party works unswervingly to defend the constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience and condemns attempts to use religion to the detriment of the interests of the state and the individual" (from the New Edition of the CPSU Program).

A workers' assembly was held in the Gordzhomi (Khulo Rayon) Selsoviet that day. Such an event is generally rare in this remote mountain village, and the room could not hold everyone. People both high and humble were clearly troubled, and indeed they had plenty to be concerned about and to discuss.

The local road is no good. The cultural and educational establishments are not functioning properly. The quality of TV reception is really bad. Nor can the local population be very proud of the party-political and agitation-propaganda work that is done. As a result of such shortcomings and apathetic endeavors, and despite the fact that much has been done compared with past times in the rayon's villages, there is still more than enough cause for concern and worry. Judge for yourself: M. Kharabadze and R. Beridze were caught making narcotics. Patriarchal attitudes toward women are still entrenched in the villages. In many homes, the man lolls about amusing himself with his pipe and worry beads while his wife toils in the fields and cotton plantations. Worse yet, those who should by virtue of their position be setting a good example in this regard are not doing so.

The assembled people quite correctly scolded M. Iremadze, M. Gorgodze, T. Iremadze, and a number of other youths who spend their time gambling instead of working or going to school. The villagers could hardly fail to notice this, and they have, but so far, apparently, no one has raised a voice to straighten these youths out.

The situation is no better in Gordzhomi's secondary school, where a number of the local schoolgirls are engaged, and almost everyone knows it. How can the teaching staff, primary party organization, and Komsomol gaze upon this fact so calmly? It is also disturbing to note that private-ownerist tendencies have taken root in the village and that clergy are active--and yet Gordzhomi has 160 party members, 460 Komsomol members, and 60 deputies. If they were more diligent and responsible, what force could withstand them? But worst of all is the fact that anomalous relapses of this sort are also encountered, unfortunately, in several other villages of the highland rayons.

After this introduction, let no one take us to mean that little has been done in Adjara to liquidate harmful vestiges of the past--quite the contrary. Many new people's celebrations have become traditional hereabouts. Such patriotic-historical events as Shuamtoba, Tbeloba, and Kolkhoba have become enriched with contemporary content. Old churches in Skhalt'a [presumably the 13th-century church there] and other villages have been refurbished and made into museums. The press, TV, and radio are playing a big role. A variety of ideological events are held and are having a positive influence on the population.

For example, the ruins of old churches have survived in Dagva (Kobuleti Rayon) and Akhalsheni (Khelvachauri Rayon). On holy days such as Giorgoba, Mariamoba, and others people (chiefly the elderly) come to these places to pray. Local party and Komsomol organizations have no intention of managing things by fiat. They have simply organized amateur arts events to compete with religious observances, presenting amateur groups in the village center, and the people are more attracted to the show than to "holy places." Other examples of this kind could be cited.

Much has been done, then, and changes for the better have been made. But the best measure of the effectiveness of any endeavor has always been the end result. Not the number of events, but their quality, how they pay off, is what is important. And if we view the efforts of the ASSR's ideological workers and communists from this angle, they do not have a great deal to brag about, despite beneficial changes that have taken place. How can we speak of any positive results, effectiveness, or quality of their efforts when self-styled clergymen wander about in the villages and get what they want, befuddling and fleecing the gullible with their religious opium?

Batumi is a multinational city inhabited by people seemingly of a thousand faiths. There are cases where weak-willed, confused people get caught in the net of "God's servants" and then have a hard time escaping. Working in the construction organizations, for example, are people known as "Fortyists" [sorokniki]. Although their children go to public schools, devout parents forbid them to join Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, to take part in amateur arts, or go to the movies collectively. Some children assess wisely the environment in which they live and even oppose their parents, but others cannot go against their mother's and father's wishes. Outwardly as well they manifest inertia, skepticism,

and a sense of discontent. They shun games and amusements and are listless. Such families need individual work. We must not allow believers to dull youngsters' minds with mysticism.

The fight against harmful vestiges of the past in people's consciousness is in effect a fight against bourgeois ideology. This is perfectly understood by the masked enemy, who is doing everything possible to achieve his goal. Some 20,000 tourists come to Adjara every year, and by no means are all of them amicably disposed toward us. Many of them bring in religious literature and distribute it covertly, sometimes using the mails. We must therefore be vigilant.

In Oktomberi (Khulo Rayon) there lives one Shaban (Shalva) Abuladze. Formerly he was head of a soft-drink bottling plant. People used to see Shaban in the rayon center frequently, drunk on wine--yet the Mohammedan religion, as is well known, forbids believers to drink wine. Shaban, however, was not devoted to service to the Almighty; he was more interested in making money at the expense of gullible people. Time went by, and after he retired Shaban let his beard grow, took up his worry beads, and set forth. His fellow-villagers were well aware of his kind of piety and so, of course, he was not likely to "squeeze" anything out of them. So he made his way instead to villages where he was unknown and took up a lucrative trade--reading the Mavlud [Mawlad, or "birth" in Arabic. Here the author probably means the Sirah, which is the collection of biographies on Mohammed's life.]. And he made quite a lot of money. This self-styled clergyman kept going until, finally, he was unmasked.

Daut Beridze of Batumi did the same thing as Shaban. Not knowing how to read or write Arabic (and the Mavlud, which is Mohammed's biography, is written in Arabic), he copied the Arabic text in Georgian letters, bound it into a book, and began calling at believers' houses. Daut was caught in the act and his Mavlud confiscated.

Experience has shown that people hold to religious rituals most often in places where atheistic propaganda has slackened, where village leaders and activists ignore the "good works" of these religious servants and self-styled coergy. Nor should the honest, informed village intelligentsia be apathetic; they should not assume that dealing with this serious problem is the job solely of workers in the ideology sphere and that they themselves need do nothing.

We have asserted and we now repeat: Let no one say that nothing is being done in the ASSR to correct the situation. Much is indeed being done, but sometimes quality is sacrificed to quantity, and content to form. What good can come, for instance, from atheistic work that is too often conducted solely for atheists, while believers take no part? All else aside, it is a fact that such "measures," which are basically designed just for the sake of filling out the requisite document (you could not really call it anything else), are more likely to evoke a counterraction in people than the desired response.

As is well known, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee examined the state of atheistic education in the Adjarian ASSR and passed an appropriate decree. It was thoroughly studied by participants of the Adjarian party aktiv and concrete steps were mapped out to correct the situation. Let us hope that, in accordance with this decree and the decisions of the 27th Georgian CP Congress and the stipulations therein, they will manage the work properly so as not to allow anyone to befuddle a single person with religious opium, to make him useless to society, a passive person who is apathetic to everything. Every Soviet citizen who takes an active life stance is our country's treasure, and he must be cherished as the apple of our eye.

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CSO: 1813/409

RELIGION

GEORGIANS' FAITH, TRADITIONS, ATHEISM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 April 1986 carries on page 3 Professor Doctor of Philosophy D. Gegeshidze's 1,500-word essay examining man's eternal need for faith; the conventional rationales versus true origins of religious beliefs, practices, and traditions; the age-old evolving struggle between "religious routine" and "the people's common sense"; the 1975 Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decree on the fight against harmful traditions; the need to choose wisely among national (including religious) traditions and rituals, retaining and transforming those that are sound and rejecting those that are not; the need to dispense with "atheistic measures and events" that lack emotional charge; and the need to imbue "national forms with socialist-materialistic content."

Professor Gegeshidze contrasts faith in the supernatural--religious faith--with scientifically based, atheistic-materialistic faith in such lofty concepts as family, land, people, and one's duty to them. The right answer--mass atheism and the rejection of religion--has been arrived at under Soviet rule, though to be sure there are "a few" who waver yet and even believe in God.

The author then examines the various myths concerning the origins and divine nature of such personages as Jehovah, Christ, Mohammed, and the like--myths that have served as the core of major religions and their rituals. In all such systems of belief and practice, what is truly valuable and sound and valuable can be traced to folk traditions; they "belong to the people, not religion."

In a concluding passage, Professor Gegeshidze stresses that the need to oppose religion vigorously and reveal its groundlessness "does not mean restricting believers' right to satisfy their needs; freedom of conscience must be rigorously protected" while at the same time "condemning any attempt to utilize religion against the interests of society and individuals."

/9604

CSO: 1830/591

CULTURE

YEVTUSHENKO DEFENDS REHABILITATION OF EXECUTED POET GUMILEV

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 May 86 p 9

[Article by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, under "Heritage and Heirs" rubric: "The Return of Gumilev's Poetry"]

[Excerpt] A constant feeling of heritage is essential not only for the professional development of writers, but for readers' development as well. What I mean by a feeling of heritage is a thorough knowledge of literature combined with a thorough knowledge of the history which gave birth to that literature. The feeling of heritage is the most reliable frame of reference with regard to the historical and literary process of today. Gaps in knowledge of our heritage lead to lapses of taste. The expression "no one has been forgotten, nothing has been forgotten" should be applied to literature. Neglect by publishers may lead to readers forgetting or creating a romanticized legend. During my early years at school Yesenin was such a legend. His poems were virtually never reprinted and his name was most frequently mentioned in connection with the term "Yeseninism", a synonym for "decadence," another denunciation which was fashionable at that time. In contrast, nowadays, when you read certain monographs on Yesenin, you marvel at the persistent efforts being made to portray this remarkable, but extremely self-contradictory poet, as a Marxist virtually from his cradle. A true feeling of heritage is compatible with neither the disorientation of denunciation nor the disorientation of genuflection. A true feeling of heritage is respectful but devoid of idolatry.

One Russian poet without a trace of self-disparagement, but, rather, with the sober pride of a professional, wrote: "To the praise singers we answer -- no!" Let us follow the rule of this poet.

His name was Nikolay Gumilev. For many of today's young readers this name is shrouded in the mist that is half rumor, half legend. However, all that can be seen through this mist of half knowledge is a romanticized outline and not a real historical figure. The yellowing collections of Gumilev's works can be now found only under the glass in second-hand book stores. Gumilev's poems, painstakingly, or sometimes carelessly, retyped are passed from hand to hand. The last book of Gumilev's to be published here came out soon after his death, in the early twenties. Since then, unfortunately, not a single retrospective collection, nor a single serious work dedicated to the life and work of this poet has been published. Some Western Sovietologists interpret Gumiliev as a committed opponent of Bolshevism, while certain Soviet publications dedicated

to the recent centennial of Gumilev's birth unthinkingly prettify the complex course of his life and work until he begins to resemble something out of an opera with a flavor of "Come all ye Slavs!". Neither tendency has anything in common with the real legacy left by Gumilev. It is a good thing that, after a long intermission, his work is being reprinted once again and that a separate volume of the "The Poets's Library" series will be devoted to Gumilev's works. The time is ripe for a detailed study of Gumilev's life and works. In the interim, without pretense of performing such a study, I will try to talk about this poet, who died twenty-five years before I was born, as one of his heirs, however unsuspected, and however dissimilar to him. Poetry, in Pasternak's words, must be "a country above gossip and slander."

Here is a short summary of the facts of Gumilev's life. He was born on 15 April 1885 in Kronshtadt. His father was a ship's surgeon and a member of the gentry. He graduated from the Tsarkoye Selo gymnasium, the director of which was the famous poet Innokentiy Annenskiy who had an enormous influence on the young Gumilev. Gumilev published his first poems in 1902. His first book of poetry "The Way of the Conquistadors" came out the year before he completed the gymnasium -- in 1905. In 1910 he married Anna Akhmatova. He was one of the leaders of acmeism -- a literary movement which set itself up in opposition to symbolism. He took three trips to Africa. He served at the front during World War I as a volunteer and was decorated twice. During the October revolution he was in Paris; in 1918 he returned to Petrograd. He was elected chairman of the Petrograd section of the All-Russian Poets' Union. On Gorkiy's initiative he, like Blok, became one of the editors of the poetry series poems for the "Worldwide Literature" publishing house. In 1921 he was executed for participating in a counterrevolutionary conspiracy.

These are the dry facts. I will add, however, that there is no evidence that Gumilev was involved in militant counterrevolutionary activities. One emigre poet writes in her memoirs that Gumilev showed her his revolver and a wad of money -- this is too much like a boy showing off for a professional conspirator. One White Guard legend claims that Gumilev sang "God Save the Tsar" before his execution. If this is true, then Gumilev would have been doing it more in a spirit of rebellion, than out of conviction, since there is not a single monarchist statement by Gumilev extant, and in general monarchism was considered bad form in his circle.

I am no literary historian, but, based on a simple analysis of the information known to me, I think that Gumilev, like many intellectuals of his circle underwent a tormenting, soul-rending internal struggle, impelling him to move from one side to the other.

Poetry too is a biographical fact and if Gumilev were a committed counterrevolutionary, then why didn't he write a single counterrevolutionary poem? Even the poem "The Worker," in which Gumilev predicted his own tragic death cannot be counted as such. How can it be said that there is hatred in these lines:

"He stands before the heated forge,
A shortish, elderly man
His calm gaze seems submissive

Because of the blinking of his reddish lids."

Ivan Bunin wrote a book about the revolution, "Cursed Days," which does not do him honor, but we are correct in not allowing historical rancor to deter us from continuing to reprint Bunin's best books -- our inalienable legacy. The works of Gumilev constitute another such inalienable legacy.

I do not belong to those who accord Gumilev unqualified admiration. I am grateful to know ten or so of Gumilev's poems by heart and I cannot imagine Russian poetry without them, but I do not consider Gumilev a great poet. A great poet is not the author of a few great poems, but the co-author of the history of a people. On the other hand, the title of poet, even without the epithet "great" is also a rare honor, not to be accorded to the mere writer of verses. Every true poet is a part of the history of literature. The removal of even a single great poem from the poetry of a nation is a loss. Thus, the artificial removal of what may appear to be non-weight-bearing stones from a foundation may deprive the whole building of support.

Even during his lifetime Gumilev's poetry was controversial. B. Eykhenbaum at one point remarked: "Russia still does not come easily to Gumilev, 'an alien sky' is native to him." Blok was even crueller, more pitiless, when, in a discussion of acmeism, he said, "The verses of Gumilev himself contain something cold and foreign.." or, "...N. Gumilev and certain other 'acmeists,' although undoubtedly talented, are drowning themselves in the cold swamp of soulless theories and all kinds of formalism; they sleep and cannot be awakened and they dream no dreams; they do not have and do not desire to have the shadow of an understanding of Russian life or of the life of the world in general; in their poetry (and consequently, in themselves) they are silent about the main thing, the only thing of any value, the soul." It is true, that Blok went on to say, "The one true exception among them was Anna Akhmatova.." This is a hard verdict. Even too hard in my opinion. Despite all his high-flown acmeist elitism, Gumilev, like Akhmatova, also was an exception.

Life separated them, but the history of literature united them posthumously. Akhmatova has fewer bad poems than Gumilev, and more good ones, but don't forget that Gumilev's life ended when he was thirty-five, while Akhmatova lived to be very old. Akhmatova never got carried away playing at being a literary leader and she had better taste and didn't slip into pseudo-romantic trappings, like Gumilev.

But such verses were a tribute to the literary salons of the time, even Blok himself was not free of them.

Every epoch has its own clichés..

On the other hand there are few poems with a concentration of thought and poetic essence as powerful as Gumilev's chef d'oeuvre "The Sixth Sense", which deserves a place among the great poems not only of Russia, but of the world.

Here Gumilev displays the power of a Tyutchev, almost of a Pushkin. Has meaning become music, or is it music which has turned into meaning? To this

day, Gumilev's lines about forgetting the primal majesty of the Word are an ominous warning and accusation to those who cheapen words:

"But we have forgotten that among mundane cares
Only the Word has been illuminated
And in the Gospel according to John
It is said that the word is God.

We have placed limits on the word,
The miserly limits of the possible,
And like bees in a deserted hive,
The dead words smell bad."

Gumilev was ashamed to be sentimental, and defended himself with a rigid armor of manliness, but sometimes one can hear in his poems a stifled cry for help aching to burst out:

"I cry for help.. But how can anyone help me, --
And keep my soul from dying?
Only serpents shed their skins,
We change not our bodies, but our souls."

Another of his remarkable poems -- "The Runaway Trolley," with its penetrating cry, or even croak, of "Conductor stop, stop the train at once," ends with the unexpected, defenseless, stifled sob of a lonely man, who has lost faith in his wanderings and his delusions.

The whole romantic veil through which Gumilev endeavored to look at reality, confusing it with unreality, is redeemed by two stanzas, astonishing in their plasticity, sound pattern, and bewitching power to evoke.

In these lines, yes and in Gumilev himself, there is something inveterately boyish, smacking of those gymnasium students who, having read their fill of Mayne Reed and James Fennimore Cooper, tried to escape into books from a life that wasn't anything like books. In his photographs, in his tail-coat or ensign's uniform, Gumilev still looks like a boy trying terribly hard to look like an adult, determinedly manly and grand. Undoubtedly it was this boy in him who sent him first to Africa, then to the battlefields of World War I, and finally to the tribunal of literary debate armed with loud, although sometimes childishly naive and bombastic, manifestos..

Blok, irritated at Gumilev's posing, did not see what lay under it, the shyness, agonizing inability to express himself fully, and the lack of self-confidence characteristic of all adolescents, including eternal ones. V. Khodasevich wrote in his memoirs of Gumilev that: "He always seemed like a child to me. There was something child-like in his closely cropped hair, in his bearing which was more like a school boy's than a soldier's." But behind the mask of the school boy there was also something serious, even prophetic..

"And I shall not die in my bed,
Attended by a notary and a doctor,

But in some wild crevasse
Overgrown with thick ivy..."

According to his contemporaries, Gumilev, was a poor rider, but he would try to clamber up on any horse, even the wildest of them. In poetry he attempted to saddle the exquisite giraffe, roaming somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Chad, but was thrown off onto the hard ground of reality so that he couldn't even get up off the ground. The boy's games ended in reality, but his best poems remained, for the boys of Russia's coming generations to repeat; and even when they are old and grey, they will not forget these poems, as they will not forget their childhood. I loved Gumilev's poems when I was young and I never ceased to love them. However, this does not prevent me from refusing to idealize him, from seeing in a number of his verses, theatrical, African Haggardism, naive melodramatic posing as superman.

But now and again, doffing his theatrical palladin's cloak, he would become simple and unaffected, to the utter surprise of those who thought that he really read poetry to "dragons, waterfalls and clouds." This is how he behaved, for example, when he answered a series of questions about Nekrasov put to him by K. Chukovskiy in 1921. Here are some of the questions and answers:

"1. Do you like Nekrasov's poetry?

"Yes, very much."

"6. What was your attitude toward Nekrasov in your youth?"

"Nekrasov awakened in me the feeling that it was possible for an individual to play an active role with respect to society. He awakened my interest in revolution."

"7. Did Nekrasov's influence on you manifest itself in your poetry?"

"Unfortunately, no."

This "unfortunately, no" tells us that Gumilev did not succeed in expressing himself fully, that he still contained many untapped spiritual possibilities which would have led him to develop, perhaps, in ways no-one would have suspected.

In his essay "The Reader," Gumilev wrote: "One must write not when it is possible but when it is necessary. The word 'possible' must be eliminated from all areas of the study of poetry." He himself did not always follow this rule, but, where and when has any writer always followed his own rules to perfection; indeed is this even possible?

This does not mean we should rush with belated veneration to make an idol of Gumilev, nor of anyone else. Even Pushkin has bad lines, and we need to be able to distinguish strong things from weak ones, no matter how great the signature under them. In addition to the forgetfulness resulting from

neglect, there exists forgetfulness resulting from worship. This type of forgetfulness is not conducive to the enrichment of our national spiritual heritage, which includes our legacy from Gumilev.

Gumilev's legacy belongs not only to the Russian poetry of today, but to the future of Russian poetry. Heritage is a serious word; we must neither treat it with unexamined rapture nor neglect it.

9285

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CULTURE

COMPOSER FEELS WESTERN MUSIC IS POWERFUL PROPAGANDA WEAPON

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian 6-12 May 86 p 6

[Interview with composer Aleksandr Borisovich Zhurbin by correspondent G. Chizh: "What Is To Be Done with Rock Music?"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Recognition came to the composer A. Zhurbin as far back as 1975, after the premiere of the first Soviet Rock Opera, "Orpheus and Euridice." For this work the composer found a contemporary musical idiom--ranging from stylized versions of Gluck and Monteverdi to popular music-stage rhythms and jazz ballads. Since that time synthesis has become a characteristic trait of his creative art, and this manifests itself in stage-type genres--operas, musicals, and ballets.

The composer shares his thoughts on rock music with the journalist G. Chizh in the interview published below.

[Question] Aleksandr Borisovich, when people in our country write about musical programs being broadcast from the West to the USSR, they usually underscore the fact that the goal of such broadcasts is to "attract" our audience, above all, the young listeners, to the various "radio voices," to drive a wedge between the younger and the older generations in the socialist society, searching out a "conflict between the fathers and the children," for example, in the divergence of their attitudes toward "modern" music. But is this the only thing our adversaries are striving to achieve?

[Answer] Let me note that the definitions being used by our music scholars--definitions such as "aesthetically pernicious influence and de-politicization"--sound too soft. We need to speak about a very real political treatment of our listeners, particular the young ones, in an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist vein.

The Western musical radio programs constitute quite a powerful weapon of bourgeois propaganda. This is manifested very obviously these days in the sharp-pointed politicization. If previously with the aid of commercial rock what was thrown out onto the air was basically without any ideology or spirit, now they are beginning to practice genuine ideological diversions. What else can you call such "songs" as the following: "Reds in My Bed" (by the 10 SS

Ensemble, Britain), "Missiles to Russia" (by Raymond, the United States), "Young and Russian" (by the Korgies, FRG), and so forth. They throw out to us blood-curdling "story-lines" on the topic of "Moscow's machinations"; from the dynamics you can hear streams of dirty insinuations and threats aimed at our country.

Being utilized for this purpose is the so-called Western "hard rock"--a phenomenon which, in my opinion, has already completely exhausted itself. In the West I have had occasion to see many groups which were engendered by a policy of business and a lack of good taste.

But there is also in the West the so-called "new wave," music which is lyrical and, at the same time ironic. Predominant in it one observes a merging of various genres--for example, jazz, rock, and classical. This creates for the listeners a more healthy emotional field.

And so in worldwide rock music there is much that is varied. But there are quite a few common traits. These include a simplicity of intonations and rhythms, an attempt to speak with its audience in a musical language which is close to that audience. By and in itself, rock music is certainly not political. What is important is whose hands control this music.

[Question] Aleksandr Borisovich, you are a famous musician and composer. No one knows better than you that we can oppose this atream of low-standard music which the West is throwing at us. All we need to combat it is good music, but in our country rock music is regarded with a certain mistrust. Why has this occurred?

[Answer] During the 1960's, when I first became acquainted with and began to work with several jazz ensembles in Moscow, I was fascinated by their "avant-gardism." And, although this music was rather eclectic, as well as artistically uneven, it did contain a powerful emotional incandescence. And it was precisely at that time that the prerequisites were created for the birth of the new Soviet jazz.

And so too the fate of rock music, which has now received widespread recognition, is very analogous to the fate of jazz. The older generation obviously remembers how, during the 1930's, the word "jazz" was considered practically a curse-word; some saw in it a means of propagandizing Western ideology. But time, as is well known, is the most objective judge, and it has arranged everything in its proper place. Soviet jazz has been approved, and now we are rightfully proud of it.

Something similar is likewise happening in the case of rock music. This young genre has had practically no traditions in our country because it was not born here. Such was also the case, by the way, with opera.

However, our native land's culture has strongly assimilated many art forms and created on their basis very great works, which have become world-famous masterpieces. Just think of the creative art of Rakhmaninov and Chaikovskiy, Glinka and Musorgskiy.... The best that we have in our native land's rock music is based on genuine national culture. In its content this music is already

now more interesting and more profound than many Western examples.

Of course, not everything yet suits us in the creative work of the amateur groups. As a result, many interesting things which are being created by musical groups do not reach a wide audience. Thus, it is impossible to walk into a library and take out the scores of their original works, not to mention purchasing a phonograph record.

[Question] Are there any possibilities for correcting this situation?

[Answer] Now under discussion in the USSR Union of Composers is the question of establishing yet another sound-recording firm; it would circulate what is being done in young people's music.

Let me note another innovation which has already emerged. Quite recently, upon the initiative of the Inter-Union House of Amateur Creative Work and the Moscow Gorkom of the Komsomol, this country's first rock-music laboratory was created. Its principal task (and this is explained by the title) is educational research. What we are talking about is the ability to teach the culture of rock and about the professionalization (in the best sense of that word) of the musical-poetical language.

The organizers of this laboratory are attempting to attract to this work well-known composers and performers who are working in the field of rock music, poets, theater directors, critics, and music scholars. This beginning has found followers.

[Question] You are the originator of the rock-opera genre in our country. Many people remember your "Orpheus and Euridice. Now quite a few rock operas have already been created. But what, in your opinion, does tomorrow dictate to us?

[Answer] I dream that in Moscow and the other cities in this country theaters of contemporary young people's music, or simply "rock-music theaters" may be opened. It would be wonderful to see on their playbills such a repertory as the following: "Pavel Korchagin--A Heroic Rock Opera," "The Master and Margarita--A Fantasmagorical Opera," or "Zmey Gorynych--A Rock-Epic," or... There are many suggestions being proposed, and it is clear that we need such a theater today.

The new edition of the CPSU Program contains the following words: "The cultural sphere is called upon to satisfy the growing demands of various categories of the population...." Many party documents speak about the increasing role to be played by art. A fresh wind is blowing over our Motherland, and it seems to me that we workers in the field of Soviet music ought to take a new look at our own activities, at our obligations to the people, particularly to the young people. Because, of course, this is our future.

CSO: 1800/416
2384

CULTURE

WORK OF AFGHAN REALIST FEATURED IN ART EXHIBIT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 500-word article on the opening of an art exhibit featuring the works of Abdulaziz Gandumi, an artist teaching at the national painting academy in Afghanistan. The exhibit is part of the "Afghanistan Days" now taking place in Azerbaijan. In an interview with KOMMUNIST Gandumi said: "In my work I try to reflect the spirit of the revolutionary changes influencing the life of Afghanistan today and to express the feelings of friendship and gratitude nourished by Afghans for the Soviet people. For a number of years I have been thinking about an artistic embodiment of Lenin's image. This exhibit 'Leniniana,' which I have created, represents a portrait series of great leaders of the world proletariat." The exhibit was opened by Guldad, leader of the Afghan delegation and deputy chairman of the ARD Council of Ministers. /6662

BETTER TRANSLATIONS OF AZERI LITERATURE URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 18 April 1986 carries on pp 6-7 a 2,800-word article by Elchin on the role of literary criticism in society, especially the patriotic role which critics should play. In a discussion of translating Azeri classics into other languages, he points out that "the ancient and rich Azeri literature has still not reached readers in other languages, especially Russian, in a thorough and worthy manner. The Russian reader today is insufficiently acquainted with a genius like Fuzuli, or a great artist like Vagif, or even the great playwright of the Soviet period Jabbarly. And how can one explain this inadequacy of literary criticism except through its lack of patriotism?" /6662

CSO: 1830/600

CULTURE

YOUTH NEWSPAPER INTRODUCES GEORGIAN LANGUAGE NORMS FEATURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article introducing a new weekly feature, "Language Is the Nation's Mother," to focus on problems of maintaining norms of the Georgian literary language in all aspects of life. The feature, to appear each Thursday, is based on a weekly TV program of the same name that was instituted in August 1984 and has drawn voluminous mail from Georgians concerned for correct language use as promulgated by the Council of Ministers Permanent State Commission for Setting Norms of the Georgian Literary Language. The TV feature is conducted by Levan Gvindzhilia of the Academy's Linguistics Institute, whose elucidation and commentary on the air every Monday will also serve as the basis for the newspaper feature on Thursdays.

The TV feature itself has effected practical benefits. For example, Tbilisi's Kalinin Raykom has created an Oversight Commission for the Adoption of Literary Language Norms in the rayon. Headed by the raykom first secretary and made up of academics, school teachers, writers, linguists and others, the commission meets quarterly. Its members look for improper or inadequate use of Georgian on street signs and in business establishments, on blanks and letterheads, product labels, and the like, and compel changes when necessary. Thanks to this general effort, in addition, Tbilisi buses now have Georgian signs affixed, and announcements are made in Georgian in airport lounges.

With that as introduction to the day's feature, Gvindzhilia's own signed commentary is presented. He focuses on errors in wording and lettering on Georgian signs in the metro stations and also addresses the related complaint (voiced by many) that much of the lettering is so "artistically" designed that people can hardly read it. In addition, he urges that signs in Georgian be put up to mark MVD posts in the metros.

Levan Gvindzhilia's 1,700-word piece in AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI on 10 April, page 3, pursues two main themes. One, the deplorable fact that concert and theater tickets, posters, and playbills are mostly printed up only in Russian; Georgian-language items of this sort, if they appear at all, are at best merely hand-lettered jobs. Gvindzhilia's second theme this time is the widespread inconsistency of practice in the Russian rendering

of Georgian proper names, particularly names of hotels, movie theaters, and cigarette brands. Georgian names like the Achara (hotel), the Oktomberi (movie theater), and Gantiadi (cigarettes) should be so rendered in Russian transliteration rather than translated as Adzhariya, Oktyabr', and Zarya, respectively.

On 17 April, page 4, Gvindzhilia's 1,100-word feature on the subject cites examples of similar omissions and infractions in the town of Gardabani. In particular, service shops and stores lack Georgian signs, and Georgian manufactured goods (clothing and the like) lack Georgian-language tags. After prodding, store managers and appropriate manufacturing company officials promised to correct the situation. The author also devotes considerable space to common violations of GOST-mandated regulations governing the placement of Russian and Georgian inscriptions on bilingual signs and labels: the Georgian is to be placed above or to the left of the Russian.

/9604

CSO: 1830/592

SOCIAL ISSUES

PROFESSOR CLAIMS VUZ EDUCATORS LACK PEDAGOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by A. Rayz, honored scientist of the Kazakh SSR and professor, under the "Problems of Higher Education" rubric: "The Person Behind the Lectern"]

[Text] The urgent need to improve the professional qualities of university and college graduates is emphasized in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress. Articles in the press by important scholars and teachers emphasize this as well. Academician V. Sokolov, for example, gives an extremely low rating to the new generations of young specialists, who, he claims, do not know how to think or work, and whose creative independence is equal to zero. Of course, it is difficult to agree with such an exaggerated appraisal, but the fact that a basic reorganization in the work of higher education has become imminent is beyond a doubt. A half century of work in higher education (the last 30 plus years -- in the Alma-Ata medical institute) gives me the basis for such a conclusion.

I will begin with the main point: the person entrusted with educating a future specialist capable of creatively solving the problems placed before him. The VUZ educator may possess extensive knowledge, but at times he cannot get it across to the students -- with his voice, imaginative material and even a romantic coloring that reflects the essence of the topic being developed. A painful impression is left by the cheerless, indifferent lecturer who often looks at his watch.

Nobody checks the capabilities of a candidate for the title of educator. Yet there was a time when the candidate for a professor's post was required to give two lectures in front of members of the academic council, for which one topic was proposed by him and the other was assigned. And his fate was decided here. Why not revive this tested method of determining a lecturer's qualities, which would cool the ardor of unworthy aspirants?

Can one give two or three lectures a day, as is often done, and still pursue one's "art" and the blessing of the dean's office? I have tried to do this and resolutely gave up the unworthy operation. A lecture requires great mental and physical -- yes, physical -- effort, inspiration and a considerable expenditure of energy. The custom in England's Royal Institute, where lecturers lock themselves in a room a half-hour before classes so that nobody can interfere as

they think through the content of their material, looks like a caricature. But the idea itself of concentrating and getting attuned deserves attention, of course.

A "feeling for the lectern" takes over a true lecturer, and rather than setting forth bookish information he uncovers the contemporary condition of a question and generously shares the "storehouse" of his experience. This is a complex creative process which should provide esthetic pleasure both for the educator and his students. It is permissible to give two lectures a week. The remaining time should be devoted to seminars, testing activities and research work.

It is very important to saturate teaching with elements of general upbringing, but one should introduce them skillfully and tactfully so that students are not given the annoying notion that they are being specially "brought up." We are not dealing with schoolchildren, but with students -- mature individuals, with established views, and any corrections should be introduced thoughtfully and carefully.

Time rushes on and knowledge accumulates -- doubling every 10-15 years. The flow of information rains down on the teacher, too, who must modify traditional learning methods. Five-year competitions have been introduced to monitor the educator's activities, and to improve his qualifications special institutes have been set up which even professors are supposed to attend. These are reasonable measures, but how are they carried out? Only the local press writes about the competitions, while in certain institutes no public information is given about them at all, and the procedure of "re-election" has an exclusively formal character. I do not recall a case where an academic council has rejected a negligent department chairman and elected in his place someone else, especially from another city. Does such a procedure act as a stimulus for self-improvement in the educator? It is doubtful.

Well, and what is the role of the institute in improving the educator's qualifications? I had occasion to be in such an institution in Moscow for six weeks. Of course, I received information in my specialty about interesting innovations, but almost nothing was said about teaching methods. And the lecturers and teaching assistants who, with this aim, attended improvement institutes in other cities in the country added nothing to their pedagogical credentials. In our view, we must radically change the programs in institutes for improving teachers in higher education so as to primarily enrich them with pedagogical knowledge.

The ranks of teachers in higher education are filled basically from the graduate schools, and the selection of these teacher candidates, it must be admitted, is carried out in a way that could be improved. All that is taken into consideration is the success of the special candidate training -- while the candidate's disposition to teach, talent for public speaking, familiarity with psychology, logic and moral qualities are not taken into consideration at all. In fact, the main thing that is required from supervisors is that the graduate student punctually defend his dissertation, upon which a great deal of time is spent during the third-year period. But there are unfit graduate

students who are not only not disposed to their future activities but who are limited and lazy. Try to escape from such unsuccessful candidates and you won't succeed. Instead, the supervisor will be criticized for failing to help his student.

I do not mean that the existing system of selecting educators is completely useless. But we must determine candidates for graduate school more strictly, with the participation of the future supervisor and taking into consideration the qualities needed in an aspiring student. We should not ignore people without academic degrees who possess clearly expressed pedagogical qualities; there are many of them among the various specialists with a higher education.

The labor efficiency of the teacher in higher education depends on the conditions in which he works. The annual load of an assistant 10-15 years ago was 720 hours; now it has reached 1,200. And if we consider that teachers in medical institutes, besides their teaching, must still study and treat patients during their six-hour working day, what tensions does such activity lead to and what will its results be?

Why must a professor put in 560 class hours? What about preparation for lecturers, which takes up probably as many if not more hours? And what about the supervision of collectives, research work, work on methods? Who takes all this into consideration? A lot of time is spent in the department putting together various plans and reports, which sometimes no one reads, and attending to the paper flow of all sorts of instructions, directions, inquiries, etc. In the name of successful specialist training, it is time to reduce teaching loads in higher education to reasonable levels. And this will be repaid a hundredfold. Added to the teaching load are the numerous traditional meetings and conferences, often called without any particular need, which influence the class preparation and leisure of a teacher who is exhausted to the limit. It would be well to bring this chronic load within normal bounds. It is high time we did!

Teaching efficiency suffers as well from the systematic reduction of lecture hours with a first-order importance. My discipline area, which 10 years ago I set out in five lectures, at the present time has to be covered in two. If such a cut is occasioned by some sort of necessity, we have to compensate for the gap through optional lectures containing the important sections of the discipline as developed.

In many VUZes a teaching method predominates which is essentially no different from secondary school teaching. Practical studies often are turned into microlectures. This results from not enough visual aids and modern equipment and, of course, from low qualifications on the part of the teacher. Is it necessary to assign students homework and give them exams on the following day? After all, these are mature people who should think freely, utilize monograph literature and learn how to be independent in their work and how to be creative in solving problems in their future specialty.

The relationship between the teacher and the student plays a large part here. You cannot be condescending with him, treat him without due respect or belittle

his human worth. The student must be respected but he must also be required to have independently acquired knowledge with direct corrections from his teacher. And he must be able to evaluate knowledge objectively and thoughtfully, not showing liberalism or glancing back towards the dean's office. This is a matter of conscience for the teacher -- his moral responsibility, and nobody has the right to exert pressure on him.

Much has been written about this problem, but, unfortunately, up till now the work of the department has been evaluated according to how well the student succeeds. Yes, there are still negligent and inexperienced teachers, but there are also students unworthy of their title. The end result of specialist training depends on the correspondence between these two factors. There is no sense in introducing knowledge by force when there is a stubborn resistance to accepting it, no sense in casting ripe seed on rocky ground. It is time to free ourselves from the negligent student, but only in the first or, in the extreme case, the second year -- and not to lead the student as far as graduation, when it is too late to do anything.

And still the main role in forming specialists is played by the teaching personnel. One cannot enter the temple of higher learning in galoshes and with impure intentions to strive for mercenary success. Entrance there is reserved only for the erudite, the conscientious, the capable and those who unconditionally love their noble profession.

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CSO: 1830/506

SOCIAL ISSUES

WIDESPREAD COMPUTER LITERACY URGED, POOR SCHOLARS BLASTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 April 1986 carries a 500-word article by N. Suleymanov, professor of the Theory of Functions at the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, in which he decries the presence of incompetent scholars in higher education and urges the development of computer literacy on a wide scale. "There are many scholars in the higher school who survive on account of 'services rendered,' who have the necessary titles and responsibilities, and who have not made one scientific contribution, either in the past or the present." He feels that new scientific discoveries will come about as a result of the wide use of computers as a research tool. "Thus, while at one time a struggle for the total liquidation of illiteracy was waged, now life demands of us the liquidation of illiteracy in the sector of information and computer technology and of data processing systems." /6662

SCIENCE ACADEMY ASSAILS 'TRIVIALITY'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word AzerINFORM report on the annual general meeting of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences. Stressing the existence of "triviality of subject, parallelism, and repetitiveness in research," speakers at the meeting dwelt on "the need for the participation of prominent scholars in the rebuilding of scientific research." It was noted that "recently, the creative and scientific work of some members of the academy has declined, and that a tendency toward organizational weakness in some collectives and a drop in the level of scientific research have been observed. Untalented people and a spirit of the pretense of work have found their way into the scientific milieu, and the falsification of data has been permitted." /6662

CSO: 1830/599

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN LAWS AGAINST ILLEGAL VIDEOCASSETTES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 April 1986 carries on page 3 Giorgi Mikanadze's 800-word article concerning the alarming spread of illegal (especially pornographic) videocassettes, which are especially damaging to young people. Another harmful factor to be considered is that the selling, renting, and showing of such materials have come to be a source of "unearned income" to those unscrupulous persons who engage in these activities. The case of a Rustavi man who was making hundreds of rubles this way before he was caught and convicted is recounted. Unfortunately, his case is not an isolated one as VCRs and cassettes have become so widely available.

Two brief references are made to relevant Georgian laws. One, Article 232 of the Criminal Code, spells out the penalties for making, showing, and distributing pornographic materials. Two, a new law embodied in the Administrative Law Code, Article 59, stipulates legal responsibility for buying and selling video materials in which the profit does not exceed 30 rubles; in such cases, a fine of 50 to 100 rubles may be imposed and the materials confiscated.

NARCOTICS IN GEORGIA: LONG-TERM THEFTS REVEALED, ADDICT CAUGHT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1986 carries on page 4 M. Anasashvili's 1,000-word article about slipshod control and record-keeping practices in Tbilisi's Central Emergency Medical Care Station that enabled an administering nurse over the years to steal and sell large amounts of narcotics intended for home-bound terminal cancer patients. The nurse, Ksenia Dzhgarkava, worked as a member of one of the station's four brigades from 1965 on. When caught, she was in possession of nine ampules of omnopone. At her home were found 20 more of the same, along with 52 ampules of promedole and 283 of other drugs.

The system by which prescribed doses are delivered and administered to registered terminally ill patients is outlined, and the control procedures given in some detail. Doctor Tina Gvilava, head of the oncology department since 1979, was responsible for all phases of control and record-keeping but allowed things to slide. Accordingly, she was charged in court along with Dzhgarkava.

On 25 April KOMUNISTI carries on page 4 D. Bitsadze's 400-word account of Teimuraz Kupatadze, a railroad worker at the Gardabani Station, who was caught in the possession of a narcotic substance, determined to be an addict, tried and convicted, and sentenced to 2 years' "general regime" with compulsory treatment. Kupatadze led an outwardly normal life, has a wife and small child, and had a good work record. Gardabani ROVD officers checked him out when he acted suspiciously near the grounds of the Tbilisi GRES bazaar and found "a greyish substance wrapped in silver cigarette paper" in his pocket; later examination revealed it to be "hashish." He swore he did not know what it was or how it got there. When officers questioned him about a scar on his arm he claimed it was from giving blood when his child needed a transfusion.

FOUR GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL MEMBERS CONVICTED ON NARCOTICS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 April 1986 carries on page 2 Manana Kartoza's 2,600-word article concerning the case of four men, Komsomol members in their 20's, who were arrested for narcotics possession (opium) at the Kiev airport in July and August last summer and convicted in the Kiev Oblast Borispol Peoples Court; various sentences were meted out. One of the men, Giorgi Gamkrelidze, was carrying over 10 kilograms when caught, purchased in Lvov, Vinnitsa, and Kiev; the other men were carrying smaller but still substantial amounts.

The article goes into some detail concerning the men's backgrounds, which though different have certain key character deficiencies in common. Giorgi Gamkrelidze, whose father Tengiz formerly served as head of ZARYA VOSTOKA's foreign department, had trouble keeping a job, was listed as a Gruzinform stringer for years although he never earned anything at it, and used this "credential" to obtain enrollment in the Chavchavadze Foreign Languages Institute (French), from which he eventually flunked out after a dismal record. The other men tended to drift from job to job, and there are hints of the use of "pull" to get favorable positions. Two of the men got out of military service, one for suspicious "health" reasons and one for "family responsibilities."

A recurring theme of the article is the seeming apathy of the men's parents and friends, the Komsomol organizations, and other institutions bearing joint responsibility. The author also alludes briefly to statistics showing that over 65 percent of narcotics users and dealers in Georgia are between the ages of 18 and 29, and last year the Komsomol contingent among them rose by 16 percent.

TBILISI KOLKHOZ BAZAAR SPECULATORS FLOURISH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 April 1986 carries on page 2 N. Norakidze's and B. Bakhturidze's 1,700-word article under the recurring rubric "The Bazaar of Our Discontent" concerning persistent widespread violations of regulations governing the sale of surplus livestock products and farm produce in the bazaars of Tbilisi. The introduction of more stringent rules and the adoption of standardized

bazaar permits last year have been welcomed by citizens, even though a number of problems have been created--for example, sales counters are often empty now. Nevertheless, readers keep writing in to complain that speculators still thrive "right under the noses of MVD officers and bazaar officials," prices are high, and family budgets still hurt.

The authors of the article recount a number of episodes illustrating the kind of speculation to be seen at various Tbilisi bazaars, and a score of names of illegal or suspicious sellers [many of them apparently Azeri] are listed. They state that "most" of the men of Gardabani Rayon who are encountered in the city's bazaars use permits issued in the names of their wives, who work on the kolkhozes and therefore qualify, while they themselves [the men] hold other jobs that, as often as not, serve merely as a kind of front. The permits themselves frequently prove to be improperly filled out and out of date; in many cases, meat brought to the bazaars has not been properly inspected by "veterinarians who apparently do not care whether diseased meat is sold."

A particular feature of the illegal or quasi-legal trade that goes on, as the authors stress more than once, is that the speculators have instituted a kind of "stock exchange" [birzha] in the bazaars, so that deals can be made for meat or produce without actually having the goods on hand--delivery is made after the agreement has been reached. A speculator might "drop by" to check out the market price before deciding whether it is worth his while to slaughter a calf that day, for example, or wait for a better price. Everyone is fully aware of this, apparently, except the police.

The key to cleaning up this situation is to start "from within"--with the bazaar cashiers and on up the line of responsibility. Mention is made of N. Tsikarishvili, former chief of the Tbilisi Kolkhoz Bazaars Association, whose criminal case is now in process for an elaborate system of bribe-taking and kickbacks from bazaar directors and other key personnel.

/9604

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REGIONAL ISSUES

REVIEW OF ECOLOGY FORUMS NOTES FROLOV ROLE, UPCOMING MEETINGS

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 4, Apr 86 (signed to press 20 Mar 86) pp 152-154

[Article by V. NEYKOV (People's Republic of Bulgaria), under the "Scientific Life" rubric: "World Ecologists in the Fight for a Peaceful Planet"; capitalized passages emphasized by spaced type in the original]

[Text] In 1980, on the eve of the 300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence, "Man and Nature," opened on the pages of "Defense of Nature" magazine. The following goal was set for the conference: to provide leading Bulgarian and foreign scholars and public figures a rostrum from which to express their considerations about the present condition of today's socioecological situation in the world and the prospects for its development on the eve of the third millenium.

As a result of intensification in industrial production, population growth and other factors, man's impact on the natural environment he inhabits is increasing, which is leading to a substantial deteriorative change in the biosphere. Considering this circumstance, certain bourgeois scientists have assessed the socioecological prospects of mankind rather pessimistically, forecasting an "ecological crisis."

Marxists are objective in evaluating the socioecological situation that has developed in the world. Speaking at the International Meeting on Disarmament on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Agricultural Union in 1980, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "We think that one must not take the position of certain bourgeois ideologists who dramatize the problem of the destruction of our planet's ecological balance and succumb to pessimism. THE RECOGNITION OF DANGER IS A SIGNAL FOR ACTION, NOT FOR PESSIMISM. Mankind already has the power to deal with this disaster today, because tomorrow in perspective it may prove to be catastrophic for the whole planet... This is a field of fruitful and noble collaboration for us all, large and small powers, developed and developing countries."

Scientists, public figures and state and political leaders throughout the world increasingly share the view that active and effective efforts are necessary for a more efficient organization of world communication in the fight against the threat of ecological danger. Proceeding from this, "Defense of Nature"

magazine initiated the organization of the International Ecology Forum which was supported by participants in the European Ecology Meeting in Metz.

At this meeting an international ecology forum leadership was established. Included are V. Labeyri, director of the Ecological Institute of Southern France; Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences I. Frolov; K. Ameri, president of the FRG Society for Political Ecology; and U. Lening, director of the Edinburgh Center for Humanistic Ecology (Great Britain). Included in the Bulgarian side was N. Bekhar, secretary of the Union of Scientific Workers of Bulgaria.

The interaction between society and nature appears increasingly as one of the most important global problems of contemporary civilization. On one hand, the preservation of a historically developed ecological system, the "quality" of the natural environment inhabited by man, is an essential condition for positive social development. On the other, it is becoming more and more clear that the solution of world ecological problems is correlated with the solution of the global problem of modern times -- the problem of peace and disarmament, the prevention of world thermonuclear catastrophe.

It is precisely upon this thesis that the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence "Man and Nature" is based. In other words, we are speaking of the united efforts of scientists and public figures of the whole world in a fight to avert ecological catastrophe, thermonuclear war and the militarization of space. The two global problems, i.e. the preservation of nature and the defense of peace, are indissolubly bound together and affect the fate and development prospects of all civilization and every person.

In the article that opened the conference, the authors themselves were given the right to choose topics for discussion. The magazine contained pieces by E. Goldsmit and U. Lening (Great Britain); V. Labeyri and Zh.-Zh. Pelt (France); K. Ameri (FRG); I.T. Frolov and V.V. Sokolov (USSR); V. Van Diren and Y. Opshor (Holland); L. Braun and Dzh. Rifkin (USA); A. Avogardi (Italy); A. Partman (Switzerland); and other ecological scientists, public figures, writers, journalists, etc.

All together, the articles analyzed the general problems of science and ecology's development in the context of developing peaceful global processes (I.T. Frolov); revealed the role of ecology in today's world (V. Labeyri) and the crisis of the traditional biological systems (L. Braun); proposed a thesis concerning the need for a "new economy" (E. Goldsmit) and "a second technological revolution" -- a biotechnical one (Dzh. Rifkin); examined the problem of man and his future (A. Kytov); etc. Other authors gave their attention to the importance of the social movement in the area of ecology (N. Georgiyev, Zh. Zhivnov and K. Ameri), to the need to form an ecological culture (V. Van Diren, Zh.-P. Ribo, A. Avogardi and I. Zverev); further, the importance of a private scientific and technical approach to ecological research was emphasized (S. Nedyalkov, L. Tonev, U. Lening).

And whatever the question being discussed in the magazine's pages, the basic idea of mutual ties between socioecological problems and problems of war, peace

and disarmament kept recurring throughout all of the material. Precisely this circumstance enabled the leaders of the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence to determine topics at their first meeting for a more fundamental discussion to follow: civilization-man-nature; peace and the ecological problem; ecology, culture and education; economics and ecology; ecological problems of developing countries and social movements and organizations in the fight for resolving the ecological problem. In other words, the task being set is an overall enlightenment of the system of relationships between man, society and nature, i.e. a discovery of the philosophical and methodological content of the socioecological situation is being combined with an analysis of the scientific, technical and sociocultural aspects of the problem of relationships between man, society and nature.

It is extremely important in this connection to combine the overall analysis with a study of the economic aspects of the ecological problem, for the exponential nature of modern civilization's development sharply poses the question of the relationship between economic and ecological concepts. On one hand, it is nature that is the basic source of material resources; and on the other, a progressive growth of social demands is leading to the deteriorative change in nature which, in the final analysis, threatens man himself -- who has brought about this change. We are speaking of the incongruity of modern economic growth and the laws of nature, i.e. about the fact that increased opportunities for man are the reason for the sharp aggravation of the contradiction between strategies of "human economics" and the needs of "natural economics." (Footnote 1) (V. Labeyri, "Defense of Nature," 1981, No 5) "Economic development has a dialectic nature -- it gives people good and bad things. The basic feature of today's stage consists of a development that threatens not only us but our children and grandchildren as well." (Footnote 2) (Y. Opshor, "Defense of Nature," 1985, No 1)

It was precisely this that F. Engels warned about when he spoke of the danger of "flattering ourselves about our victories over nature." (Footnote 3) (See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," vol 20 p 485) Man's economic activity at the present stage of development, and especially in historical perspective, should be much more oriented to real natural connections and relationships, and to preserving them, for at any stage of the development of natural history man lives in nature and with nature.

On the other hand, scientific and technological progress, which promotes the intensification of "pressure" of man on nature, at the same time can be man's greatest "ally" in harmonizing relationships between society and nature. In the expression of V. Labeyri, "the scientific and technological revolution is both the cause for the ecological problem and the means for solving it."

Familiarity with the content of the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence demands one's attention to all aspects of the relationship: man-society-nature. Therefore, not limiting ourselves to examining the economic content, materials and notions at the conference, we will turn to the papers connected with the problem of a new orientation of culture in the conditions of today's socioecological situation.

The sociocultural approach is presented as extremely important, for the activity of man, who in the most direct way affects natural connections and relationships, is a function of his culture, morality, etc., which, in their turn, undergo the influence of production activity. "The laws, according to which the environment functions and develops, ought to be known more deeply and fully. This is an absolutely essential condition and prerequisite for mankind's being able to organize his activity in relation to the demands of objective laws in this extremely important area of social practice." (Footnote 4) (A. Kytov, "Defense of Nature," 1982, No 4)

If we were to attempt to do some even preliminary summing up of the discussion, we would all come to the following conclusion: the dialectic interconnection presently exists between the solution to the socioecological problem and the problem of war, peace and disarmament.

And this interconnection has various levels. For example, the military industry appears as one of the important factors of industrial pollution. But, as N. Bekhar notes, "considerations of secrecy" hamper "opposing intervention" to a great extent. Furthermore, we are talking not only about a possible rocket-nuclear war, which would end catastrophically for everything alive on Earth, but also "any talk about any possibility of 'local wars' is becoming completely unacceptable"; it is now impossible to localize such wars and to permit such a possibility or any talk about this can only call forth nuclear catastrophe." (Footnote 5) (I.T. Frolov, "Defense of Nature," 1984 No 12) In generalized form, the dialectic of ecology and war are presented in the following way: "The connection between the problem of protecting the natural environment and the problem of militarizing society today is two-sided; on one hand is the most important and constant question -- the arms race and the deterioration of the environment as a result of military production activity aimed at improving modern weapons rather than striving to find ways to protect the environment. On the other hand, there exists a real danger of nuclear war breaking out, which would cause unbelievable loss to the environment." (Footnote 6) (A. Uesting, "Defense of Nature," 1984 No 11)

It is not by accident that at the second meeting of the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence "Man and Nature," under international and Bulgarian leadership (Varna, September 1984), an appeal was addressed to ecology scientists and everyone occupied with problems of protecting the natural environment. It was signed by representatives of Bulgaria, Great Britain, GDR, India, Nigeria, USSR, USA, Hungary, FRG, Finland, France and Netherlands.

Ecology problems, it states in the appeal, have acquired a global character. Great and growing population needs for industrial and agricultural products, an increasing rate of global air and water pollution, which negatively affects the health of man and decreases Earth's bioproductive systems, the growing exploitation of nature -- these are the main obstacles on the path to achieving a long-term, constant dynamic balance between man, society and nature.

An additional great threat to peace are military conflicts, the arms race -- especially rockets, the militarization of space and other military programs. All this swallows up enormous material and intellectual resources, which could

be used for restoring, maintaining and improving man's natural environment.

Ecological changes taking place in an unprecedentedly short period of time already carry a mortal threat. In case of nuclear collision, not only will all of mankind be threatened by disappearance from the face of the Earth, but all living beings will be sacrificed to the greatest and most irreversible catastrophe in the history of our planet.

The problems before us demand a new ecological understanding, one that can penetrate into all the traditional spheres of knowledge and culture. An appreciation of these problems requires that we learn to think in a new way, not limiting ourselves to the present stereotypes.

Ecologists of the world and all fighters for the preservation of nature must not remain indifferent to what threatens the future of man's environment and the very existence of the human race. Their duty is to unite their efforts in a fight for a clean biosphere and peace throughout the whole world.

Participants in the international conference "Man and Nature" appeal to ecologists of all countries and fighters for the defense of nature to unite their efforts in the fight to resolve the global ecology problem and to achieve peace throughout the whole world.

Considering the great significance of the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence for the analysis of the ecology problem, the discovery of the most efficient scientific and social ways of overcoming socioecological contradictions, and also considering the closer connection between ecology research and problems of peace, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has directed the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Union of Scientific Workers and the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defense of Peace to show every cooperation in the development of the conference.

At the meeting in Varna the decision was made for an international symposium to take place in 1986 for all previous participants in the conference via correspondence and specially invited scientists and public figures. The theme of the symposium has been determined: "The Protection of the Environment and Defense of Peace Throughout the World." This symposium should initiate a new stage in the development of the International Theoretical Conference via Correspondence, having heightened the attention of scientists from all countries to problems of preserving nature and peace throughout the world. Humanity has no other alternative.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BSSR OBKOMS PRAISED FOR PROTECTION , CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 May 86 p 1

[Article under the rubric "In the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Unions Council and the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol": "On the Results of the Republic's Socialist Competition for Environmental Protection and the Conservation of Natural Resources in 1985"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Unions Council and the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol examined the results of the republic's socialist competition for environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources for 1985.

The winners announced were--from the oblasts and the city of Minsk--Brest Oblast, from the cities and municipal rayons--the city of Gomel, and from the rural rayons--the Mogilevskiy Rayon.

It was noted that in the Brest Oblast in 1985 capital investments were made for the protection and conservation of natural resources. The plans for increasing the use of repeatedly recycled waste water for the production needs of industry and for reducing the volume of sewage discharge have been exceeded. The plan for putting water treatment plants into operation was fulfilled by 102.8 percent, for soil recultivation by 113 percent, for the establishment of protective forest belts by 133.3 percent, for protecting forests from pests and diseases using the biological method by 107.7 percent and for carrying out reforestation work by 100.3 percent. A great deal of work has been done on greenery planting and the organization of public services and amenities for the oblast's populated areas.

In Gomel capital investments were made for the protection and conservation of natural resources. the plan for putting sewage treatment plants into operation was exceeded. The plan for increasing the use of repeatedly recycled waste water for the production needs of industry was fulfilled by 137.4 percent and for the construction of erosion-control water-development plants by 107.6 percent. A great deal of work has been carried out on greenery planting and the organization of public services and amenities for the city.

In the Mogilevskiy Rayon there have also been capital investments made for the protection and conservation of natural resources. The plan for putting sewage treatment plants into operation has been exceeded. The plan for soil recultivation has been fulfilled by 118 percent, for the establishment of erosion-controlling afforestation along ravines, river banks and basins and on sandy soil and other unproductive soils by 120 percent, and for the protection of forests from pests and diseases using the biological method by 141 percent. Reforestation work has been carried out, as well as bioengineering measures for the preservation and breeding of wild animals and birds.

The winners were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Unions Council and the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol and with certificates and monetary prizes.

Note was taken of the positive work of the party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs, of the people's control organs and of the labor collectives of the enterprises, institutions and organizations of the cities of Brest, Vitebsk, Novogrudok and Molodechno, of the Partizanskiy Rayon of the city of Minsk, and of the Dokshitskiy, Mozyrskiy, Volkovysskiy and Myadelskiy rayons on environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources.

The attention of party, soviet, trade union, komsomol and people's control organs of the city of Rechitsa, and of the Berezovskiy, Ivatsevitskiy, Shumilinskiy, Sharkovshchinskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Kormyanskiy, Goretskiy, Cherikovskiy, Kopylskiy and Volozhinskiy rayons has been turned to the unsatisfactory work on the implementation of environmental protection measures.

It is necessary that the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Belorussian CP, the oblast, city and rayon executive committees and the party, trade union and komsomol organizations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 30th Belorussian CP Congress, intensify the organizational work on mobilization of the labor collectives for the fulfillment of the measures aimed at the preservation of agricultural and forest lands, the prevention of air, soil, surface water and ground water pollution and the preservation and enrichment of flora and fauna.

12752

CSO: 1800/378

REGIONAL ISSUES

UKRAINIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SOCIETY MEETS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Article from RATAU: "The Environment Is Everybody's Concern"]

[Text] It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that under contemporary conditions the problem of environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources is becoming very acute. Together with party, state, soviet and economic organs, the public environmental protection organizations have been called upon to make a significant contribution to the solution of this problem. This idea was emphasized at the Seventh Congress of the Ukrainian Environmental Protection Society [UkePS], which took place on 26 April, in Kiev. At the congress there was discussion of the results of the work for the period under review and the society's tasks for the 12th 5-year Plan were defined in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Council of the UkePS, presented a report.

In the report and in the speeches there was a very exacting analysis of the environmental protection work conducted in the republic and facts were given which testified to its promotion. The means for the goal of the conservation of natural resources in the 11th 5-year Plan were realized at a level exceeding the previous plan by a factor of 1.7. There was an increase in the extent of erosion prevention work and soil recultivation and the discharge of untreated effluences was reduced to half of the previous level. In a number of large cities and industrial centers there was a stabilization in the condition of the air. Minimally wasteful production processes are being introduced. The republic's (reserve assets) increased by 20 percent.

At the congress note was taken of the direct participation of the UkePS in the achievement of these results. At present nearly 19 million people are in its ranks and they are joined together in 78,000 local organizations. They are active in all the large enterprises, organizations, scientific establishments and educational institutions.

There has been a noticeable promotion of the practical activities of the community for the protection of the environment. Propaganda about the science of

ecology and progressive methods for the use of natural resources is being improved. Nearly 400 oblast, city and rayon method centers for propaganda on the science of environmental protection have been established and Houses of Nature are also being set up in rural areas. This work is being conducted in an organized manner in the Rovno, Chernovtsy, Donetsk and Sumy oblasts. The environmental protectionists' collectives are operating actively in the Zaporozhye "Motor Builder" Industrial Association, in the Severodonetsk "Nitrogen" Industrial Association, in the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Zaslavnovskiy Rayon of Chernovtsy Oblast and others.

At the same time it was pointed out that a number of public organizations in the Ivano-Frankovsk, Nikolayev and Odessa oblasts are not displaying the proper initiative in the implementation of environmental protection measures and are inadequately coordinating the practical work with the tasks for improvement of the ecological situation. The individual ministries, departments and oblispolkoms are not making good use of existing opportunities for ensuring fulfillment of the plan tasks and of the measures for environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources. The greatest lags have been permitted by the UkSSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the UkSSR Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the UkSSR Ministry of Light Industry and the UkSSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Even lower is the specific level of minimally wasteful production processes.

In speaking about the impending tasks, the delegates emphasized the necessity of the widespread introduction of progressive methods for ensuring efficiency and specificity in organizational, popular, propagandistic and educational activities on environmental protection. Attention was paid to the importance of promoting work on ensuring the preservation of land resources, on increasing the fertility of the soil, on protecting it from water and wind erosion, on cleaning up small rivers, on the protection and regeneration of the vegetation and animal worlds and on the prevention of air and water pollution. A requirement was put forth for expansion of the use of secondary raw materials--particularly in the regions where enterprises of the ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical, petroleum refining and petrochemical and construction materials industries are situated.

The delegates also discussed the account of the auditing commission.

At the congress measures were outlined for more active assistance to the public by party organizations, soviets and economic organs in the realization of the broad program of environmental protection measures defined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Ukrainian CP Congress.

The congress approved changes in the regulations of the UkePS.

Elections were held for the Republic Council of the UkePS and the Auditing Commission. At the council's organizational meeting Ye. V. Kachalovskiy was elected as chairman of its presidium.

Participants in the work of the congress included I. A. Mozgovoy, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Yu. G. Bakhtin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, Ye. R. Chulakov, chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee's Agriculture and Food Industry Department, A. A. Kozlovskiy, academic secretary of the Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers' Presidium for the Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources, A. V. Filipchenko, chairman of the board of the Cosmonaut Training Center, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Twice-Hero of the Soviet Union, D. I. Protsenko, chairman of the UkSSR State Committee for Environmental Protection, the administrators of a number of other republic ministries and departments, and representatives from party, soviet and public organizations.

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GSO: 1800/378

REGIONAL ISSUES

DEMIRCHYAN EXAMINES 'NEW APPROACHES' TO ECONOMIC TASKS AHEAD

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 p 2

[Interview with K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, by Yu. Arakelyan and N. Kozhanov, special correspondents of PRAVDA: "Factors of Acceleration. Party Life: How the Reorganization Is Going"; Erevan; date not specified]

[Text] The strategic policy aimed at acceleration taken by the 27th Congress of the party insistently demands the realization of new approaches in the economy and management, and the solution of social problems. Hence also one of the main tasks for the present day--to establish in the consciousness of the party aktiv and the economic cadres a clear understanding of the new requirements and to teach people to think and to act in the new way. How is this task being realized by the communists of Armenia? What changes are coming into the life of the republic party organization and into the style of work of its leading organs? These questions are answered by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia in a discussion with correspondents of PRAVDA.

"A little more than a year has passed since the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, but already one can speak with all certainty about the powerful influence of its ideas on the entire life of our society," said Karen Seropovich. "Especially now that the directions of the Plenum have been fully confirmed and developed at the 27th Congress and have become a program of practical actions."

"The first concrete steps have been taken in the realization of the tasks that were put forward. And it has become completely clear: To think in the new way, in the categories of the conception of acceleration and to act effectively with the purpose of its realization--that, you see, is a completely different thing than simply to discuss the importance and necessity of the changes. Here a completely different vision of the existing problems is required, a different understanding and a different approach to their solution."

[Question]: Does this mean that for people who are used to work in the old way the new requirements may prove to be beyond their power?

[Answer] Practice has shown that not all have at once been ready for increased independence and increased responsibility, for a radical reorganization of the style and methods of work. Time goes by, and here, you see, some are mobilized, gather their will, knowledge, experience and abilities into their fist in order to learn more rapidly to work in the new way, with full efficiency. Others even now, after the congress, are not able to get out of their well-worn routine. Not capable of understanding or accepting the changes that have taken place, they either bustle, creating the appearance of "stormy renewal", or they wait, hoping secretly that, perhaps, all these innovations are not for long.

But time does not wait. To persistently and purposefully teach cadres an integrated and systems approach, to educate them by deed and free themselves of those who interfere with the cause of acceleration, to eliminate everywhere stagnation and conservatism, departmental and local manifestations, and to increase responsibility and exactingness--this is what has now become the main thing in work for the party committees of the republic.

[Question] But this also requires some sort of strong points, so to speak, reference points for positive experience, with which others ought to compete....

[Answer] Undoubtedly. And such reference points, of course, do exist. In Armenia, as in any other republic of the Soviet Union, there are quite a few workers and collectives that are an example of high conscientiousness, organization, and a creative attitude to the tasks at hand.

Many of our right-flank men I know personally. Let us take, for example, the brigade leader of the builders, Grisha Markaryan. One of the initiators of brigade cost accounting in the republic, a communist, for whom the interests of the cause are always and everywhere in first place. Or, for example, the machine operator of the Nairit Scientific-Production Association, Suren Petrosyan. A strong character, a keen feeling for the new. These traits, by the way, are also manifested in how he carries out the responsibilities of being a member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

Much good could be said about the Luys Production Association, where B. Tumasyan is director general, the Zakavkazkabel [Transcaucasian Cable] Association, which is headed by G. Badeyan, about the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy of Aniyskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of Abovyanskiy Rayon, where the chairmen are S. Nazaryan and Z. Zakaryan, about the scientific production complexes that have been created in our republic--about all collectives, where the new is being boldly introduced, where people manage rationally, zealously, and wisely, where they constantly search for and find ways to improve things.

[Question] Karen Seropovich, do the examples cited not indicate that it is possible to work successfully also under the existing methods of management?

[Answer] They sooner indicate something else. First of all, the fact that we cannot, and do not have the right to wait when everything, so to speak, is being shaken down and being organized. But then some people have developed the following convenient position: Here, they say, they will introduce new economic methods, we will receive new equipment, and then we will do a first-rate

job! But, you see, we must work in the new way and fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan, not some day, but today, now.

Secondly, the example and experience of the best and the high results of management attained in conditions of the predominance of primarily extensive methods of the development of the economy and even, one can say, in spite of them, show once more what enormous reserves of creativity and initiative of people are set free and will be allowed to enter the cause when the "counter-cost" [protivozatratnyy] economic mechanism begins to work at full force, not leaving any chances for careless and irresponsible workers, any sort of "show-offs" and lovers of the quiet life. You see, at the basis of the reasons for the lagging behind of the labor collectives, and, alas, we also have quite a few of them, is the low level of technology, manufacturing methods and production organization, the absence of the proper order and discipline, and the psychology aimed at taking a little more from the state, without worrying about performance.

We shall speak directly: Even now workers in our republic who tolerate all sorts of management violations and abuses have still not been transferred. In a number of organizations, cases of bad management and waste, inflated reporting and embezzlement have been exposed. A principled party assessment of these cases and an uncompromising attitude toward the culprits on the part of the Central Committee, the party committees and organizations of the republic have great educational significance and are conducive to the strengthening of order and the increase of the responsibility of cadres.

At the same time, even here a great deal depends on how soon we will put an end to the obsolete system of management, which at times induces other workers to search for roundabout ways to "beat out" or "obtain" the funds and materials necessary for production, to act against their conscience, to deceive the state and themselves, erasing and embellishing indicators. . . .

[Question] Yes, judging by everything, to overcome what has become fixed, the usual, is not a simple task.

[Answer] I'll say. And again--how much here depends on the persistence and insistence of the managers and the party organizations, on their ability not to rest on what has been achieved, to see the long term, and to solve the questions of reconstruction and technical reequipment in good time and on the proper level.

Two examples. In Kirovakan there are the Avtogenmash [not further identified] and chemical fiber plants. About 15 years ago, no one had heard much about the first, but on the other hand Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber] resounded in the entire republic. Plans and obligations were overfulfilled, to the collective--honor and bonuses. . . . But here, sometime toward the end of the 1970's, the capricious fashion began to turn away from acetate threads and failures in the market began. What is more, the equipment was already worn out and the technology was obsolete. And G. Mantashyan, the director who at that time took over, and the engineering and technical services proved to be lacking in initiative. It would seem, who, if not the management of the enterprise and the

party committee, would in good time perceive the change in the market situation and concern themselves with the renewal of equipment and manufacturing methods? But, as they say, as yet there is no clap of thunder. . . . And here the enterprise is already several years in a protracted breakdown. It was necessary to take organizational measures and to strengthen the management.

On the other hand, Avtogenmash, which during those years produced simple choppers and burners, is now at the forefront of scientific-technical progress. Boldly introducing the new, having equipped production with modern equipment, and having organized a close relationship with scientists of the Institute for Electric Welding of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences imeni Ye. O. Paton and with other scientific collectives, they organized the production of the latest gas cutting equipment with laser and plasma accessories. . . .

[Question] Two approaches to the business at hand. In one case, contentment with what was once attained and the surrender of positions gained, in the other--constant search and success. And all this in one city, "in each other's view". Interesting in this case is the position of the gorkom and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, not to mention the relevant ministries. You see, let us say, the process of the "failing" of that same Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber] did not proceed all at once, but during many years.

[Answer] This, incidentally, is an object lesson for all of us. Alas, the party organs at times also turn out to be held captive by stereotypes. As long as there is peace and quiet, as long as the enterprise, organization, and farm fulfill the plans, you see--even the party committee and the branch department of the Central Committee leave them outside effective control and enjoy themselves peacefully: Why, they say, concern ourselves with the leading enterprises, when there is not enough time for those that are lagging behind. To constantly check the pulse of life, to be able to see in good time a problem that is becoming imminent, a trend, to prompt in time, to intervene--this is the sign of effective party leadership.

[Question] Intervene, you say? In practice, this concept too often becomes a synonym for the word "substitute". . . .

[Answer] No, it goes without saying, we are not talking about petty tutelage, about haughty sermons. We are talking about prompting in good time and helping to organize the business at hand, attaining positive changes, supporting innovators and enthusiasts, checking the placing of personnel and the preciseness of execution.

And here we should not forget about such an effective means of increasing the responsibility of cadres as criticism and self-criticism. Some time ago, at the plenum of the Central Committee, we strongly criticized the Echmiadzinskiy Party Raykom and its first secretary, S. Mkhitaryan, for the lagging behind of the rayon's farms in animal husbandry. The lesson was perceived correctly. Having understood that the basic problem is the shortages of fodder, they concretely studied the development of fodder production and its industrialization. They created a modern inter-farm plant for the preparation of high-quality feed mixtures, utilizing wastes from agricultural production and the food

industry. The problem was solved, the indicators of animal husbandry in the rayon increased sharply. Now they even travel from other republics to the rayon for the experience.

[Question] Now this is really a reaction to criticism! And the notorious "objective reasons" did not interfere. . . .

[Answer] Well, how to put this. But you know that, having built this plant, the rayon organizations virtually violated the existing order. The project was built by a method of operations using the organization's own resources, without a project being approved beforehand. And, of course, if a formal approach is followed, the initiators of this undertaking should be punished in exemplary fashion. But. . . the plant is operating, utilizing waste materials, supplying the rayon with their own cheap, and not imported, fodder.

[Question] What happened--an initiative being punished and a positive result?

[Answer] Here we again touch upon an extremely fundamental question of management which is a drag on acceleration. About the fact that there must be strict order in everything there cannot be two opinions. But order which does not contain the initiative of people and socialist enterprise. Here is the main thing. Unnecessary regulations, the presence of rules and instructions, many of which were composed in a completely different economic situation, and a complex system of coordination slow down the process of the introduction of the new, and to this day compel some managers to circumvent established procedure in the hope that "the victors will not be judged."

The resolute repudiation of obsolete views and schemes will help to successfully solve the tasks not only of the intensive development of the economy, but also of the training of personnel. Incidentally, it would be illegal to separate these processes from one another. You see, the very "adjustment" of the new system and the new economic methods certainly presupposes the highest organization and discipline, mutual exactingness, the delegation of confidence, rights and responsibility on all levels and in all links. . . .

The Political Report of the Central Committee and other documents of the congress, as well as the well-known decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the Armenian party organization, have become a concrete program of action for us. We are giving special emphasis to the improvement of the style and the methods of work of managers. We have expanded the practice of their reports in the primary party organizations and party committees, at sessions of the Secretariat and the Bureau of the Central Committee. At the center and at the local level we have begun to be less fascinated with the collection of various types of information, the number of meetings has been reduced, and control over the execution of what has been planned has been strengthened.

We are adjusting the system of study and retraining of cadres, striving for people to become confidently oriented in the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress. Without this, it is impossible. All the more so now, on the threshold of the stormy "intellectualization" of production, the increase in technology intensiveness and science intensiveness of production. Now, if

you realized innovation in good time and introduced new equipment and technology, success is guaranteed, but if you delayed just a little, the novelty loses effectiveness and you find yourself lagging behind. Unfortunately, not all of our managers understand that today the factor of change and the factor of tempo in work are in essence also the factor of efficiency.

Moreover, the most essential and the most difficult work still lies ahead. It will tell who is who. It will become an examination for all of us in regard to maturity and competence, in regard to the ability to organize things successfully in the new conditions, and in regard to being at the height of responsibility before time and people.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

AZSSR HEAVY INDUSTRY CITED FOR POOR QUALITY CONTROL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of quality control in industry. "In some institutions no feeling of responsibility for quality has been created and little thought is given to the introduction of material and spiritual incentives in this work. The fact that the Baku specialized motor vehicle factory, the Zayam agricultural machinery factory, the Radiogurashdyrma [radio assembly] Production Organization, the Baku Domestic Electric Appliance Organization, the Baku Toolmaking Production Organization, and the Salyan electric welding equipment factory have not produced one product worthy of the Quality award is hardly cause for surprise." It is also noted that Glavneftmash factories "have still been unable to create a significant turning point in their work."

/6662

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28 July 1986

REGIONAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN DRAFTEES' PERFORMANCE, VUZ ENROLLMENT ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word unattributed report of a republic conference to discuss how well or how poorly the young men of Georgia have performed "their patriotic and internationalist duty" in the armed forces and in the higher military schools of the USSR. The materials discussed were based on data from the 1985 call-up. The main report was delivered by republic commissar Major General Sharashenidze. Health Minister Lezhava and Education Minister Vasadze, First Deputy Transcaucasian Military District Commander Kleymenov, and other important officials also took part.

Though few details are given, the overall assessment was favorable. The republic now has at least two representatives in nearly all higher military schools of the USSR, and certain highland districts have sent applicants for the first time in more than two decades. Thanks to excellent propaganda efforts in Tbilisi, large numbers of secondary school students are applying.

Nevertheless, too many young men from Georgia have been failing the entrance exams or have washed out owing to poor grades. Local military commissars must take a large share of the blame; to improve the situation it is necessary to provide better coordination of their efforts with those of the Komsomol, the schools, DOSAAF, and so on. Brief reference is made to the fact that many local commissars are "failing to comply with implementation discipline [ispolnitel'skaya distsiplina]" in regard to periodic call-ups.

In a Gruzinform interview in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 15 April, page 3, GSSR Military Commissioner Maj Gen Sharashenidze elaborates on these same themes and names several cities and rayons where draftee preparation and training are inadequate, along with other shortcomings. He also refers briefly to changes in the call-up procedure: One, eligible men who are enrolled in VUZ's are to be called up only in the spring, after the semester ends. Two, the selection of candidates for "service abroad" is now in the hands of the republic commission, the city and rayon-level commissions being "relieved" of this duty.

GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL DISCUSSES HIGHLAND 'FAMILY CONTRACT' SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 April 1986 carries on page 2 an unsigned 900-word report under the heading "In the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee," concerning the progress that has been made since the introduction of the "family contract" on two highland Svanetia sovkhozes in 1984, and the role of the local Komsomol in making it work. Cited figures show that since the plan was adopted, family incomes have gone up dramatically (one jumped from 900 to 1,700 rubles annually), livestock deaths and forced slaughter have dropped, animal live weight has increased, and delivery plans are regularly over-fulfilled. Figures are given on Komsomol participation in the system, among whose benefits may be counted the fact that youth migration has been slowed thereby.

Nevertheless, not all young people in Mestia Rayon have been properly persuaded to take part, owing to a lapse in propaganda efforts which local Komsomol units must address specifically. Mention is made of failure to comply, in many cases, with contract provisions. The need for a local abattoir is raised once more, in view of the fact that it is costly to transport livestock all the way down to Kutaisi for slaughter.

LATE WAGES CHRONIC IN GEORGIAN CONSUMER, BUILDING SECTORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 April 1986 carries on page 3 G. Giorgadze's 700-word article deploring chronic late wages in the Consumer Services and Construction Ministries. In the consumer services system, 398 such in-ractions totaling nearly 3 million rubles were recorded in 1984, 442 totaling 3.3 million in 1985, and 86 totaling 858,500 in January of this year alone. Particular figures are given also for the Akhmeta Rayon Consumer Services Administration, with additional comment that although local and republic-level Gosbank officials reported the arrears to the ministry as well as party and government units, nothing was done. Sector administrations in Khulo and Bogdanovka rayons are likewise at fault.

The author lays part of the blame on the Consumer Services Ministry's poor financial situation, noting as an aside the "paradox" that consumer services "in the developed countries" make huge profits. Mainly, however, it is because officials just do not care--and if a chief of administration is not all that concerned about his workers' wages, can it be he himself has some "unearned income" on the side?

Similar problems are noted in the construction and building materials sector, with some suggestion of faulty planning and with the comment that the relevant trade union bodies have done little to correct the situation. The author ends the piece with a pointed reminder that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has castigated and punished Light Industry Ministry officials for similar negligence and infractions.

GEORGIAN 'FANTASY' COURSES SPARK SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISITI in Georgian on 15 April 1986 carries on page 2 Kakha Sikharulidze's 2,500-word article about experimental science-fantasy courses being offered on an elective basis in four departments of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute--Automation and Computers, Architecture, Communications, and Physics Engineering. Proposed first by Docent Merab Akhobadze, who is also a trade union official in the VUZ, the courses were introduced last autumn. They have already proved highly beneficial in sparking students' scientific and technical creativity, stimulating innovative thinking untrammelled by an immediate need to substantiate and prove every component of a particular "project." A "Fantasists Club" is to be formed soon. The experiment may also be extended to encompass the "social professions," for example writing. This program was highly praised as being unique in the world of higher education by UNESCO's Khristo Butsev, who asked Polytechnic Rector Loladze for a write-up to be published in the UNESCO COURIER.

GEORGIA'S INGURI GES CLOSED 90 DAYS FOR TUNNEL REPAIRS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 April 1986 carries on page 1 Gruzinform correspondents I. Gorelov's and G. Bukia's 500-word article explaining why the Inguri GES has been closed down from April to July for repairs to the pressure diversion tunnel. At 10 meters in diameter and 15 kilometers in length, the tunnel is unique in the world, requiring 7 days to empty and 7 days to fill. It has had to be pumped dry twice in the past 8 years. At 160 tons per cubic meter of water, the concrete in some places could not withstand the pressure. The problem is neither the designer's nor the builders' fault. Telltale signs of trouble have included new springs in the area or a rise in creeks' water level. The present repair project will require 500 workers and cost 2.5 million rubles.

Is there any guarantee that the repaired tunnel will remain trouble-free for a long time? Yes, thanks to the method of self-stressing lining [samonapryazhayushchayasya oblitsovka] first developed here. Two years of experimentation have proved that it prevents the concrete from cracking.

While the Inguri GES is out of commission, power plants elsewhere will make up the deficit via the Kavkasioni High-Voltage Power Transmission Line.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KaSSR: NEW LOOK FOR DZHAMBUL CITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 April 1986 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Q. Myqtybayev, published under the rubric "All for Man, for the Good of Man," titled "A New, More Youthful Dzhambul." The article looks at changes taking place in Dzhambul city based above all upon regional phosphorus production and an associated chemical industry. Dzhambul now has a population of 110,000 and is also a regional consumer goods production center as well as a focus of heavy industry (47 out of 52 city factories produce consumer goods). City industry is characterized by Myqtybayev as being highly successful and productive.

LARGE-SCALE WASTE OF HIDES, PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES IN KaSSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 April 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by P. Baymukhanov, chief of the General Control Division of the KaSSR Procurator's Office, published under the rubric "Man and Law," titled "Animal Hides--A Valuable Raw Material." The article discusses enormous waste and procurement irregularities in the processing and other preparation of livestock skins and hides. Baymukhanov suggests that the vast majority of skins and hides of slaughtered animals are simply wasted (thrown away), ruined during removal, or are processed so poorly so to be useless for industrial purposes, with procurer and processing units themselves often the cause of the problem.

Baymukhanov calls for strict responsibility for all those wasting, ruining, or otherwise reducing the value of skins and hides, for better organized slaughtering, and for investigation to gain an idea of the true scope of the problem. Baymukhanov also suggests that there may be theft involved in some of the "wasted" hides and skins. One particular impact of the procurement problem with hides and skins is an acute shortage of first-class products for industrial processing (some 30 percent of 1.682 million hides procured in 1985 were "below quality," indicating the size of the problem).

MYRZASHOL WATER PROBLEMS NEED SOLUTIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter A. Zholdasbekov, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed," titled "The Needs of the Myrzashol Desert." The Myrzashol Desert, Zholdasbekov begins, is an important agricultural region of the KaSSR that produces abundant cotton and garden crops. However, he continues, in spite of the many gains of the last 5 years or so the region remains critically short of water.

The problem, Zholdasbekov shows, is largely one of water waste (up to 50 percent of water flowing through regional canals, for example, fails to reach crops since the canals lack the concrete liners needed to prevent seepage) and outdated, obsolete, or badly supported equipment. The entire regional irrigation system, and all supporting equipment and facilities, he suggests, needs replacement or renovation, but in spite of plans existing for some years to bring about needed changes little or nothing has been done. There is, he notes, not even a local industry producing parts to support the irrigation system, and in some places system pumps must stop work due to electrical power shortage (high-tension lines have not been built and some settlements are not even on power lines). Saving the water that now seeps into the ground in the Myrzashol would allow the irrigation of 28,000 additional hectares.

KaSSR: FAILURE TO INVEST RESOURCES IN CULTURAL FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 26 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter S. Mukhametshin, published under the rubric "Cultural Services an Honored Duty," titled "Ugly Clubs, Dismal Evenings." The article reviews the many problems of Taldy-kurgan Oblast clubs and other cultural facilities. Mukhametshin suggests that most are "ugly" and "dismal" and are thus unattractive to those persons supposedly using them. He also suggests that most clubs, etc., are poorly equipped, staffed (very few have specially trained personnel or often even trained personnel) and managed (there is little guidance from above, of any). There is also a problem in the location of facilities, with some factories, other economic enterprises, and towns having many potential users of clubs and cultural facilities but no clubs.

Mukhametshin estimates that two-thirds of clubs in the oblast are "not up to the needs of the times" and that 87 percent lack "the capacity to organize the groups [working within them]." Many clubs, moreover, exist in name only. The problem, he suggests, is by and large due to an unwillingness of industry managers and other authorities to invest in cultural facilities in spite of the clear need for them.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIK ZNANIYE SOCIETY RESPONDS TO CONGRESS CRITICISMS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 13 May 86 p 2

[Article by S. Sufiyev, First Deputy Chairman, Board of Governors, Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, Tajik SSR: "Lecture With Seal of Quality: University of Millions"]

[Text] "Any of our plans will not go anywhere if they leave people indifferent, if we do not succeed in awakening the labor and social participation of the masses, their energy, and their initiative." I remember this idea, which was expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, whenever I visit labor collectives. Probably that is why it is there, more than anywhere else, that one senses the fresh wind of changes that has been brought to life by the decisions of the partywide forum.

We are already beginning to become accustomed to having our active vocabulary being supplemented by such words as reorganization, changes, turning point, turnaround... Obviously, we used to use these words before also, but now they are filled with some kind of new meaning. And this evidently occurs because these concepts have become broader, and the scope of their application has been extended more broadly to all spheres of social life.

However, the reorganization is not being carried out at rapid rates everywhere. Lecture-type propaganda is also lagging behind in this regard. We may as well admit that there have been shortcomings in our work, in the TaSSR Znaniye Society, which would seem to be not easy to eliminate immediately.

At the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan [TaCP], serious reproaches were leveled at us. It was noted that atheistic indoctrination has been lacking in aggressiveness. Individual activists in ideological work do not possess to the proper degree the necessary practical skills, knowledge, or methodological mastery in conducting antireligious propaganda. One sees the consequences also of our shortcomings, in particular, at the republic's House of Scientific Atheism, which is completely unconcerned about providing assistance to the activists locally.

Immediately after the congress we drew up a plan of measures to eliminate the shortcomings that had been revealed. At the present time that plan is being implemented. The number of lecturers on atheism has been increased, a new buro has been created in the scientific-methodology section, and the activity of the strong point for the carrying out of atheistic work has been renewed at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Leninskiy Rayon. Questions of scientific atheism have been introduced into the curricula of the people's universities. Lecturers on atheism are being retrained in Leninskiy, Gissarskiy, Fayzabadskiy, Komsomolabadskiy, and other rayons. Two-year schools for training these cadres have been created in Kulyab, Leninabad, and Kurgan-Tyube oblasts, and in Tursunzadevskiy Rayon.

Conferences on scientific practice have been conducted in the city of Khorog and in Kalai-Khumbskiy, Pyandzhskiy, and Kabodiyenskiy rayons on the topic "Introduction of New Soviet Ceremonies in the Light of the Requirements of the 20th TaCP Congress." In the city of Nurek and in Leninskiy, Komsomolabadskiy, and Dzhirgatal'skiy rayons, it is planned to conduct a seminar on the topic "Formation of the Spiritual and Moral World of Woman in the Process of Overcoming the Survivals of the Past." These are only a few of the measures that have been carried out and that have been planned.

Obviously, I am by no means asserting that plan implementation itself will eliminate all the miscalculations in the atheistic indoctrination of the workers. Of course it will not, because this is one of the most difficult sectors in ideological work, and it is simply impossible for the republic's Znaniye Society to correct the situation by itself. We need the combined, coordinated, purposeful efforts of various organizations, and by no means last of all, the broad public. This is precisely a situation in which one can rightfully speak about the active vital position of every individual, irrespective of his social or party status. Survivals of the past and prejudices in people's awareness must be opposed jointly, by everyone, everywhere, by relying upon a well thought-out system, rather than fighting them in isolation and in a random manner, as one observes in certain places.

Something that is closely related to scientific-atheistic propaganda is counterpropaganda work. Everyone knows the great importance that our class enemies attach today to the instigation of religious and nationalistic passions among the population of the Central Asian republics, by using the so-called "Islamic factor." We have organized people's universities to deal with questions of counterpropaganda, and a commission for the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda is functioning under the society's board of governors. The commission consists of 23 scientists. In March, that is, immediately after the congress, they began giving a series of lectures on the topic "The 27th CPSU Congress Concerning Problems of the Ideological Struggle and Questions of Counterpropaganda." The collective at the Yavan Electrochemical Plant became the first audience for the new lecture series. The series will also be given to the collective of construction workers at the Rogunskaya GES.

At the present time the series of lectures on the topical problems that have been advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress are being given in almost every city and rayon in our republic, encompassing hundreds of industrial and

cultural enterprises, and construction, transport, and other organizations. Social-political readings are being given.

There are all kinds of plans, but plans, in and of themselves, however good they are, will not resolve anything. We need real strength, than can convert them into reality. And the lecturers on social topics represent this strength. Hence the concern that the boards of governors of the organizations in the Znaniye Society attempt to surround them locally. It is remarkable that, whereas previously the emphasis used to be made on the quantitative makeup of the lecturers, at the present time the indicator that has become the determining one is the qualitative factor. Today it is especially important for us to know who is carrying the party's word to the masses, and the degree to which he possesses the orator's skill and the gift of persuasion. Primary attention is being devoted to this.

It is not by chance that at the present time we simply "turn off" those reports from our organizations in which figures and the "gross" predominate. Actually, what can we be told by summaries that give meager information about how many lectures were given, how many people were in the audience, how many lecturers with learned degrees took part, etc.? Who needs arithmetic like this? Are we not creating, by means of figures, the illusion that all is well, in order to assuage ourself, and to appease the higher administrative levels that are monitoring us? And so it turns out later on that we learn that in the rayon where the largest number of lectures have been given, during that same period there had been a rather large number of violations of the legislation concerning the observance of religious cults or various deviations from the standards of communist morality. Is it possible that the time has come to reconsider the criteria for evaluating lecture propaganda? Because we are speaking about reorganization in all spheres of social life, including ideology.

The chief question is the one concerning the qualitative makeup of the lecturers. In order to improve it, we have resorted to the time-tested means: permanent-record system for the audiences, certification of lecturers, reviewing of the lectures. A few things have already been done, and the first results have been achieved.

Generally speaking, why is the permanent-record system needed? What does it provide to the lecturer? At the present time, upon arriving locally, at the labor collective, the lecturer does not have to ask questions about what kind of a collective it is, who his listener is, etc. All he has to do is to go to the party committee or organization of the Znaniye Society and get the audience record sheet. He immediately learns the type of room where he will be giving the lecture, and who will be his audience. The record sheet contains the information that the lecturer needs: the technical equipment that the audience has available to them, the age and occupational makeup, the educational level of the listeners. Familiarization with this information considerably facilitates the task of the lecturer and enables him to make the lecture more effective.

Incidentally, there is another questions of no small importance that arises here: the work performed by a speaker with a small audience. There are labor

collectives whose audiences consist of only one or two dozen people. We see the resolution of this question in unifying, with the aid of the party committees, several small groups of listeners into a single imposing lecture audience. Then the benefit of the well thought-out measure will increase, the listeners will be content, and the lecturer who has traveled a long distance will be satisfied.

The certification of lecturers that we are carrying out is also aimed at the improvement of lecture propaganda. We carried it out in three stages: at first, in the primary organizations of the Znaniye Society, then in the rayon and city organizations, and, finally, in the oblast organizations and the republic organization. The results attest to the fact that the links that are most vulnerable with regard to qualitative makeup are the primary and rayon links. One still observes there a large number of areas of incomplete work with regard to improving the lecturers' skills. In particular, the insufficient knowledge of the psychological principles of lecture propaganda continues to be a rather widespread phenomenon.

The lecturer, for example, may have an excellent knowledge of the topic that he will be discussing, he may be a well-qualified specialist, but at the same time he may be unable to find an approach to his audience, to establish contact with his listeners, and may give his lecture in a boring and inexpressive manner. How does one avoid this situation? What should one do to assure that a knowledgeable engineer can also become a capable speaker?

It would seem that, in addition to numerous seminars and courses, something that can become a large support is the giving of "dry-run" lectures, with a critique of the text being presented. This is something similar to an open lesson, in which the person acting in the role of teacher is an activist in lecture propaganda who has become wise from his experience. His comments pertaining to the speaker's behavior on the podium and his remarks on the content on the lecture that has been given help his associate subsequently to avoid blunders and to keep from repeating any errors that have been made. This form of checking and training is still typical of the republic organization, whereas the primary and rayon links are in critical need of it. It is necessary to think seriously in the outlying areas about how to make the reviewing and "dry-running" of lectures a regular procedure.

Among the shortcomings that will have to be eliminated within the near future I would also include the fact that, for a number of years, the Znaniye Society has been deprived of the opportunity to issue mimeographed copies of the most interesting lectures in the form of popular-science booklets. This opportunity is needed by us not only for the purpose of orienting the lecturers toward the top-priority areas of scientific-technical progress, but also for the purpose of broadly involving scientific and cultural figures and advanced production workers in the preparation of the text for the booklets, and for intensifying the responsibility borne by the authors for the quality of the materials being published. This question is still awaiting its decision.

I realize that the resolution of the problems today should be sought primarily among ourselves, in our own collective. But one cannot fail to consider the

fact that our activists are people engaged in public life, that is, they are people who are employed somewhere and who are participating in lecture work because it is something close to their heart and a matter of party duty. With a consideration of these circumstances it becomes clear that they cannot do without the support of the party committees. Actually, where do the primary organizations of the Znaniye Society operate most energetically and most fruitfully? As a rule, it is wherever they daily sense the attention of the party committees, for example, at TadAZ, the Nurek GES, the Dushanbe Cotton-Fabrics Production Association, the Institute of Economics at TaSSR Academy of Sciences, the State University imeni Lenin, and others.

Today high demands are being made on the activity of the ideological activists. Those demands are influenced by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has taken the course of accelerating the economic and social development of our country, and the activating of the human factor. And the word of the lecturer must play an important role in this matter.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEKS SURVEY REPUBLIC'S TELEVISION BROADCASTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by V. Bagdasarov, editor in chief of the Main Editorial Office of Letters and Sociological Research, UzSSR Gostelradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting], under rubric "Point of View": "Time, Television, the Viewer"]

[Text] The results of a survey that was carried out in six oblasts of our republic indicate that among the information sources Uzbek Television immediately follows Central Television and newspapers. The most popular information program is "Akhborot."

To a greater degree it has become possible to "see" the broadcasts of "Akhborot, instead of simply "listening" to them. There has been a twofold increase in the use of reporting forms; an increase by a factor of 1.5 in the quantity of video materials accompanied by an announcer's commentary; and a considerable reduction in the number of reports read off the screen against a neutral background.

Today it is possible to speak about a definite recognition by the viewers of the new broadcasting schedule for Uzbek Television: the changing of the beginning of the morning programs to 0730 hours Tashkent time.

The "Rhythmic Gymnastics" program has been gaining more and more viewer support.

The study indicates that in the morning scheduling the broadcasts that are popular are the young people's broadcasts in the series "In the Rhythm of the Five-Year Plan," "The Labor Autograph of Youth," the broadcasts in format for young children and teenagers -- "Pioneer Teletype," and "To Parents About Their Children."

There has been an increase in the authority enjoyed by the program "Inson va zamin" (Land and People), which deals with topical, vitally important questions dealing with the present-day rural areas.

However, a study of public opinion attests to the existence of considerable reserves in the work of journalists. It is necessary first of all to mention

the topics that are devoted to questions of the development of the economy. We carried out sociological observation, in the course of which we asked the participants in the experiment -- young workers at the Tashselmash and Tashtekstil mash plants and at the textile combine -- immediately after watching a broadcast to give the names that were mentioned in it, as well as the figures and geographical names. Two-thirds of the persons surveyed were unable to do this. The reasons, it seems to us, lies in the great amount of stereotypical material of this sort. Mellifluous narration smooths out the "sharp corners" of the problems, the individuality of the heroes, and the self-interestedness of the participants in the events.

Over the course of a year we repeatedly carried out research aimed at improving the broadcasts dealing with national-economic problems. The recommendations that were developed were discussed at the board of governors of UzSSR Gostelradio. They were taken into consideration during the re-examination of the structure of the creative collective of Uzbek Television, and the creation of a new subdivision -- the Main Editorial Office for the National Economy.

Programs that are especially popular are the artistic broadcasts. However, the support shown by the audience also presupposes high demandingness on their creators. For example, at a viewer conference that was held in Sverdlovskiy Rayon, Bukhara Oblast, claims leveled against the authors of a number of broadcasts were expressed in a frank form.

The results of the conference became the subject of professional discussion in editorial collectives. In particular, the "Baks" program was taken off the air, and "Teatr miniatur" [Miniature Theater] has been substantially renewed in form and content and now is prepared at the Main Editorial Office of Literary-Dramatic Broadcasting.

An important source of information is the mail that is addressed to Uzbek Television. There is no need to complain about a lack of letters. In 1985, more than 123,000 of them were received. Each letter is examined carefully, and the journalists provide the authors with substantive replies. Last year we introduced as a standard practice the preparation of monthly reviews of the mail, so that the content of what we considered to be the most interesting letters could become accessible to all the creative workers.

On our part, we make attempts to increase the dialogue with the television viewer: we make recommendations through the newspaper GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET TASHKENT [Tashkent Speaking and Showing], and have set up special post office boxes at enterprises, subway stations, department stores, and central markets. But so far there has not been a large return.

The republic's television audience is young. That fact also determines the special approach taken to the development of programs. At the present time the "Yeshlik" Main Editorial Office for Young People's Broadcasts is creating new series and is conducting a search for various forms for communicating with its viewers.

A number of studies in this direction are being carried out by the Sociology Department. There have been interesting replies by young men and women to the question, "What should the young people's broadcasting on Uzbek Television be like today?" The attitude taken to that question by those who are responsible for indoctrinating the younger generation is extremely important. We also address that question to the readers of [this] newspaper.

There is one more problem. One-third of the 1500 persons surveyed, who represent the television audience of the Karakalpak ASSR, and Bukhara, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, Tashkent, Fergana, and Khorezm oblasts, mentioned as one of the reasons for watching television the desire to relax and to be entertained. But a number of them -- true, a small number -- stated that watching the programs is for them simply a way to "kill time." These concepts are not equivalent. Therefore we have devoted our new study to the problem of the correlation between the "indoctrinational" and the "entertaining" in television broadcasts. We would be grateful to the readers who send us letters containing their opinions on this subject.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, it was stated that the work of the mass information media is more fruitful, in proportion to the amount of thoughtfulness and time-responsiveness that have gone into it, and in inverse proportion to the chase for the ephemeral and sensational. In the resolution of the tasks that have been assigned, an important place belongs to the consistent and purposeful study of the spiritual demands and interests of people, and to the reinforcement of efficient contacts with our audience. We see our duty in assuring that these contacts are effective and fruitful.

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